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THE ORGANIZED FARMER

June, 1958

No. 6, Vol. XVII

Central Office F.U.A. Phone 40375

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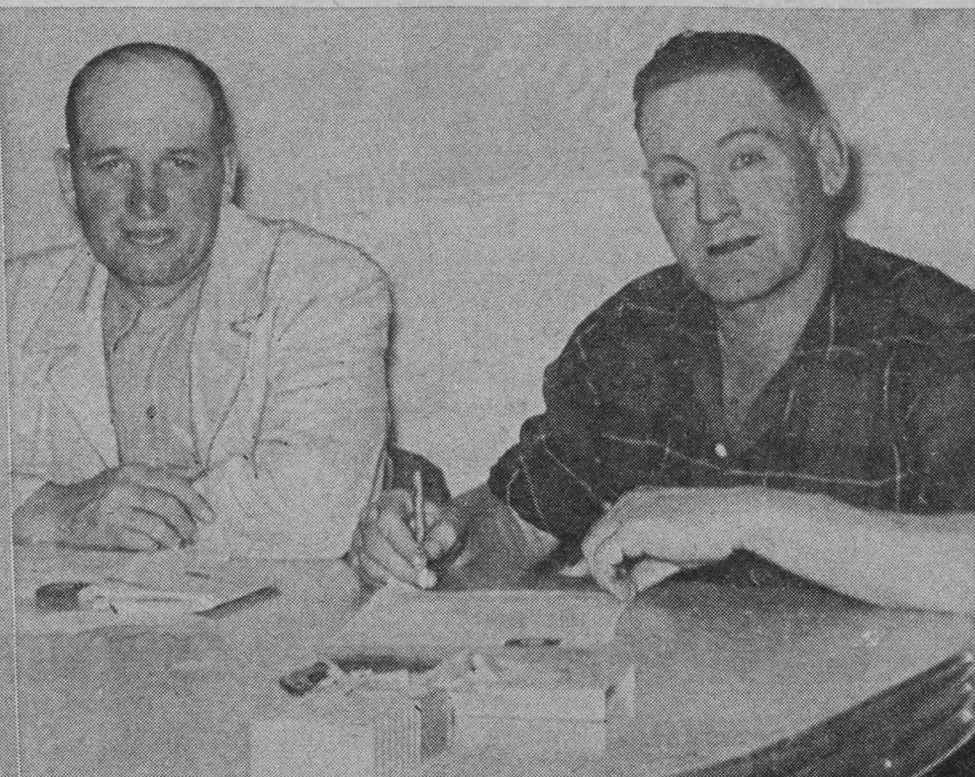
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President's Report

A two day executive meeting of the Inter-provincial Farm Union Council was held in Saskatoon. The brief to be presented to the Dominion Government later this month, was prepared. It will feature a special plea for the grain producer of Western Canada. He is suffering from falling prices, rising costs and restricted deliveries. Deficiency payment, surplus utilization, greater storage facilities and an increased effort to develop normal markets will be stressed. An integrated system of farm credit and overall surplus utilization program and the establishment of the National Soil and Water Conservation agency will also receive attention in the brief. At this meeting, reports were received on research projects on economic matters. Plans for the joint board meeting of the Farmers' Unions in Saskatoon on July 7th and 8th, were discussed. Features of this years meeting will include co-ordination of policy by resolutions, plans for a Canada wide Farm Union Week this fall plus panel discussions and talks by various authorities on problems of the day.

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Mr. John Bracken, who heads the commission on Box Car Allocation has agreed to hold four public hearings in Alberta. These have been tentatively scheduled for Grande Prairie, Drumheller, Vulcan and Lethbridge. It was originally planned to have these hearings on June 3 to 6, but they have had to be postponed due to Mr. Bracken's illness. He is recovering nicely and it is expected that these meetings will be held later in that month. These hearings will be sponsored by and presided over by the Farmers' Union. Watch local papers for dates and place and be present at the hearings in your area. If at all possible, prepare a statement of your views for Mr. Bracken. For further details, consult your district director or this office.

□ □ □

At a recent meeting of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture Board it was decided to hold a meeting with the newly elected Federal Members from Alberta. This meeting was sponsored jointly by the Federation and the Farmers' Union. A report on this very worthwhile meeting is presented elsewhere in this issue. It was a good meeting. Most of the members

present were reasonably familiar with farm organization policy and were eager to get our suggestions as to what they might do when they got to Ottawa to see that these policies were put into effect. They certainly appeared to have the interests of farm people at heart and I'm sure they will make every effort to do a good job when the new session opens. We, on our part will try to provide them with all the ammunition we can to help in achieving our objectives.

□ □ □

One of the problems facing Alberta farmers is the manner in which the differentials in prices between different parts of Canada are established by the Price Stabilization Board. Under the old Board, Alberta was discriminated against in hog prices. We were assured that this would not happen under the new set-up. Hog differentials have not yet been announced but the new egg-support price appeared to discriminate against Alberta and Saskatchewan. This is being investigated and appropriate action will be taken when all the facts are known.

□ □ □

Next month is District Convention time. Let's have a good attendance, good resolutions, good discussion and lots of elections. Your district conventions are important. See that your local has its full quota of delegates in attendance. Mrs. Platt and myself are looking forward to seeing you all, to meet old friends and make new ones and I hope to contribute something to your program.

FIGHT OR CO-OPERATE

The International Federation of Agricultural Producers concluded a regional meeting in Ottawa. The problem discussed has two alternatives — economic warfare or international co-operation. This situation arises because wheat is in surplus. Because most nations have price supports, there is need for co-operation. The debate urged constructive international consultation on wheat. The world trade in wheat will be over one billion bushels per year. Also there will be a surplus of about one billion bushels.

Other topics discussed were as follows: Vertical integration will be studied. Europe will buy less wheat and demand more quality. Europe will buy some feed wheat, but prices will be affected by Argentine maize. Europe may buy more oilseeds, cotton, but less fruit and tobacco.

The Organized Farmer

Editor A. W. PLATT

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EDITORIALS

Grain Situation

This year's crop is now in the ground in most districts. Wheat acreage is likely to be down slightly as compared to a year ago while oats, barley and flax is up slightly. The prospects are for a good crop in most areas. The prospects for marketing the crop at better prices, are not so good.

ON HAND

Insofar as Western Canada is concerned, it appears that at the end of July there will not be more than 150 million bushels on farms, less than 50 million bushels of oats and perhaps 25 million bushels of barley. These are only guesses as no one knows how much there was on farms a year ago or how much was fed or will be sold in the next two months. Many think these figures are away high. Whatever the amounts the grain will largely be confined to the old drought area and in the hands of relatively few producers. Probably over 80% of the farmers will have no grain for sale by the end of the crop year. The relatively small crop last year had good sales, together with extensive livestock feeding will result in a very marked depletion of farm held stocks.

PROSPECTS

This situation should enable us to look forward with some confidence to a general strengthened market but unfortunately other factors are involved. For example it now seems almost certain that the United States will have an increased wheat production of at least 250 million bushels this year. There are years when we don't produce that much wheat in Canada.

Large carryovers of feed grain plus this year's crop in that country will likely result in excessive feed stocks. The overall prospect remains, the grain prices will continue to be depressed. Price wise, the outlook for the grain farmer is gloomy.

COSTS

The situation in regards to costs is equally gloomy. Government efforts to get the economy in high gear again will unquestionably have an inflationary effect. This means higher prices for everything the grain farmer uses.

AID

There are good prospects for some government assistance. Deficiency payments of somewhere around 20 cents for wheat are at least a good possibility. This seems like a lot of money and it is, but it is small in relation to the problem. Even if a farmer has 640 specified acres which is a big farm, and delivered a 6 bushel quota his deficiency payment would be only \$768. For the great majority of farmers it would be much less. This won't go far in paying for a \$7500 combine.

THIS FALL

This then, is what the grain farmer will probably face when he harvests this year's crop. A possibility of slightly improved deliveries, no increased price and possibly a further drop and almost certain increase in costs and government assistance that will only help in carrying on.

ORGANIZE

What to do about it. Here's a problem that both your organization and individual farmers are finding most difficult to beat. Your organization will press for more government assistance, but the problem is an international one and other countries, including the United States show no disposition to do anything about it. There are limits as to what the Canadian Government can do alone. As an individual, if you can grow livestock and make a profit at floor prices it looks like a good bet to change to livestock. If you can't; then farm as cheaply as you can, don't buy any machinery you can possibly do without and hope that conditions will improve before it is too late.

NOTICE -- District 3 F.U.A. Convention June 21

Front Page Story: Wayne Anderson is selling an F.U.A. car pool insurance policy to Jim McDonald of Bow Island.

P.F.A.A. in District 2

by Fern Fevang, F.W.U.A. Director Dist. 2

The farmers of the north have been fortunate in that they have never had a crop failure such as the farmers of the prairies have known.

Our troubles in 1957 came from inability to harvest our crops not from lack of crops. The unusually wet season made the fields so soft that the machinery bogged down. In the first week of October there came a heavy snowstorm which made further harvesting impossible. Many farmers whose grain had still been standing when the snow came were unable to salvage enough for feed for their livestock, so many people had to dispose of their livestock at a loss.

There have been times when small areas have lost crops due to hail, flooding or frost but it isn't often that the area is large enough to be eligible for P.F.A.A. Since this is the first time the majority of people have been on the receiving end of the P.F.A.A., they didn't know just what to expect. Some have been quite pleased with the results and others have been bitterly disappointed.

What was used as a basis of payment? Since there is a very small percentage of wheat grown in this area, it has created a great deal of confusion. If one or two farmers in a block harvested wheat, no matter how small the acreage, if the average yield was over 10 bus. that block was ineligible for P.F.A. payment, even though the other farmers harvested little or no crop and had no wheat. In an area where the main crop is barley, it just didn't seem to make sense.

One of the frequent complaints about P.F.A.A. is that no statements are received with the cheques and people can't figure out the basis for payment. One farmer may get \$2.00 per acre for half his cultivated acres and his adjoining neighbor \$3.00, some \$1.00 and others nothing, and all have suffered the same loss of crop. The action taken isn't consistent because in other instances a person may have harvested a good crop and still get \$4.00 per acre or a full amount of \$800.00. While another person in the same block who harvested very little or nothing receives no payment.

There is no doubt that the P.F.A.A. has been a great benefit here and if the Act had not been in existence, it is unlikely we would have received any help. The methods to administer the funds may serve the people of the prairies very well, the circumstances being different there. The general opinion of the people in this area seems to be that the method of appraising, assessment and distribution is unsatisfactory.

Farmers' Day

by A. W. Platt

I sincerely hope that all F.U.A. members observe Farmers' Day in some appropriate fashion. Whether you take part in a community celebration, a family picnic or even if you are so busy, you must work all day to produce more to sell for less, I hope you will take a few minutes to reflect on farming and farmers.

You should remind yourself that farming is the most important industry in the world. If it were not for your ability to produce food cheaply and in abundance, far beyond your family's needs, there would be no one to build cars, refrigerators, tractors or aeroplanes. There would be no one to be doctors or nurses, teachers or lawyers. There would be no one to make rockets to shoot to the moon. Our whole standard of living, our culture and our science depends on efficient farms that release man-power for these other jobs.

You as an individual own and manage a share of this industry. You are practically the last of the individual private enterprisers. Sometimes I wish you were not quite so individualistic. You have a capital investment beyond most small businesses. You must be a first class mechanic, have a working knowledge of botany, chemistry, veterinary medicine. You must be your own credit manager, accountant, sales manager. It is agreed you are a good parent because your sons and daughters are eagerly sought after by city employers. You are quite a remarkable guy.

For all your importance and for all your skill, you get the lowest return on your investment of any industry; your income as manager is about comparable to common city labour; and your hours of work are longer than any other group.

On Farmers' Day 1958, might it not be a good idea to take a look at this situation, to stand up and assert your importance, to join with your fellow farmers in the Farmers' Union and do something about your situation. Society respects those that respect themselves.

FORECAST OF HOG MARKETINGS

The forecast is for a 15% increase of hog marketing between now and March 1959 for all Canada. The biggest increase is predicted for Saskatchewan, it will range from 30 to 40 per cent. The increase for Alberta will range from 20 to 30%. Since the price of beef is on the up-swing it appears that the price of pork will be quite steady.

Many people have paid into the fund for years and when they need help, they have received none and they are most unhappy about it.



FWUA

SECTION

President's Report
MRS. C. T. ARMSTRONG

District Convention

By the time this reaches you, the District Conventions will be taking place. It is hoped that good weather will prevail so that seeding, farming, gardening, and housecleaning will have been completed, and members will be able to attend their own convention. I am looking forward to seeing you.

Briefs on Education:

If all the words written on Education really mean anything, then there should be a few good ideas expressed in the various briefs presented to the Cameron Commission on Education here in Alberta. It shows the great interest in the subject and the sincere desire to do something about it. It is interesting to note many of the same ideas coming from different organizations, and real study has been given to bring forth some worthwhile solutions. We will be interested in the recommendations which the Commission bring forth.

The F.U.A. Brief was based on our Educational Policy, some of our resolutions have gone to the Provincial and Federal Governments in briefs before. The A.F.A. Brief presented very clearly the rural point of view, and in each case

MENTAL HEALTH

by Mrs. C. T. Armstrong

The Mental Health Association in Alberta has recently been divided into two regions. This was necessary for organization and administration purposes. Since some of our locals make donations to this work, I would like to suggest that they note the address of their own region. A division of the Province has been made using proper boundaries across the map to simplify this. Here are the towns to look for in the southern region, Forshee, Morningside, Donalda, Lorraine, Provost. Donations in this region south to the border should be mailed to 602 - 7th Avenue S.W., Calgary; those north of these named towns should be mailed to Room 614 — 10205 - 99 Street, Edmonton. Both regions are planning rehabilitation centres to be in Edmonton and Calgary. Plans are being laid for the fall campaign in October.

were fair in approach, and the Commission members were interested in getting our information.

Teacher Recruitment

During the past three years there has been a group of interested organizations in this Province who have taken a serious look at the matter of Teacher Recruitment and Retention, and the Quality and Supply of Teachers. The members have represented Home and School, Manufacturers, Business, Labour, Agriculture, and others. We have had the help of the Dept. of Education, Faculty of Education, the Alberta Teachers' Association and others. On this committee Mr. McFall spoke for A.F.A. and I represented F.W.U.A., we were the two who kept the rural picture in there. Of course we are realistic and hope that our Educational system will be the very best and so on but these things are easier said than done, we sometimes have to face things realistically, especially in the rural areas. This committee has tried to evaluate the situation, and prepared a brief for the Commission, it suggests a long range program which would attract and retain teachers in the profession. Since the six weeks' teacher training program has now terminated this was offered as a long range program.

(1) Adopt in co-operation with the University of Alberta, and progressively implement a policy of higher admission standards for teacher education programs. We strongly urge that beginning immediately the admission requirements to the one year program be brought to the equivalent admission requirement of the B.Ed. program.

(2) Increase immediately the length of teacher training before permanent certification to two years, with a longer range of a degree for every teacher before permanent certification, provided that no teacher presently holding a certificate shall be penalized in any way by change of regulations.

Among other suggestions in the brief, the matter of scholarships and bursaries, and a scholarship board were outlined.

Viewpoints on Education

Since the Conference on Education in Ottawa and the Commissions in three provinces are going on, many viewpoints have been expressed, of course some we agree with and some we do not, however I thought you might like to hear them.

One of Canada's famous geologists, Franc R. Jouben, says, "Education is pictured as a happy grab bag of some work and some play, all in soft doses. Schooling should start sooner, be tough, and weed out failures."

(Continued on page 11)

For Better Tomorrow

by Laura Gibeau, F.W.U.A. Director Dist. 5

Many of our young people on farms are bewildered and one can readily see why in this sort of mixed-up age we are living in. There is so much confusion. Many who are engaged in agriculture today are wondering what is wrong? What have we to look forward to. Economic conditions are depressing, many say there is no money in farming — and heaven knows, is there? One thing certain is that we young and older people engaged in agriculture will have to change our way of thinking, in order to adapt ourselves to the enormous changes that have come about in the past years. The continuous rise in the costs of machinery, the high cost of operating, the high taxes are all brought about with the progress of time.

Remember boys and girls that you are fortunate today to have the opportunity to receive a better education. However our rural boys and girls must be willing to understand that the present situation has brought about many benefits but also many problems which demand considerable adjustments that have to be made by the parents, often imposing heavy burdens and responsibilities on them. Youth must be willing to do their fair share of co-operating. Our rural people are beginning to accept and understand that it is impossible to keep all our boys and girls on the farm, however I believe that it is all to the good, as we know all would not be successful and happy in farming. If it is farming you choose, then ask yourself what means should I take to become a successful and efficient farmer: I am certain that all are aware today that you need a fair education. Your F.U.A. and F.W.U.A. realize this. They are to be commended in their brief on education to the Royal Commission.

Many engaged in agriculture today did not have the opportunity to get an education but did get along, but as times change there is an increased demand for higher education. Agriculture is no exception.

Education is a life long process. Your junior F.U.A. have this in mind. This year they are studying farm credit, a very worthwhile project. We realize how important this is, but along with it, we must have a good knowledge of farm management, farm accounting, etc.

The Juniors are to be commended on their study of farm safety. Statistics would make one shudder, the accident deaths on farms is shocking. What is wrong with us? Are we acting before thinking, or do we not take time off to think? Yes Juniors, by group action much of this slaughter could be eliminated. We must drill ourselves to think first and then act. Re-

Farm Organizations Meet M.P.'s

The Farmers' Union of Alberta and the Alberta Federation of Agriculture met with the Members of Parliament in Red Deer on April 16 to discuss problems of mutual concern.

The brief stated that agriculture is basic to all nations. In some phases, Canada is committed to "planning" by adjusting tariffs, redistributing income by tax policies and many other devices. Farm organizations believe in self-help by co-operation, but because of national complexities, self-help is not enough.

Nature of Problem

1840 is the starting point of technological changes in North America. The progress made from 1840 to 1940 was matched by advances made from 1840 to 1956. The number of farmers decreased from 70 % to 12.9 %. This is fantastic acceleration. This change stresses need for capital. We have overproduced some food commodities. One per cent over production causes 4.8 % drop in price.

We Recommend

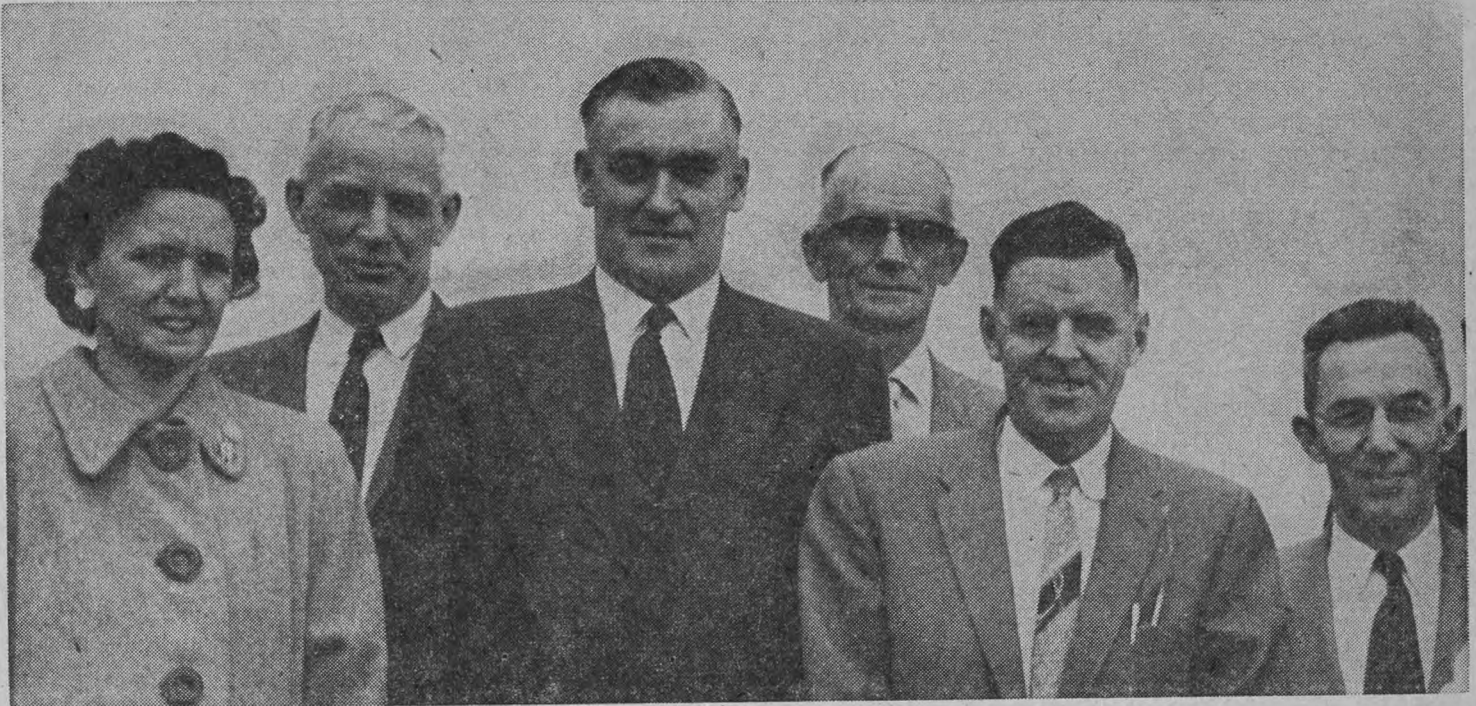
Technology will advance. Farm family should be maintained. National policy is not for food production restrictions. There will be demands for capital increases. Farm credit should be consolidated under one administration, preferably under the Department of Agriculture. Farm prices should be maintained at reasonable levels. We favor producer marketing boards and price supports. We need to expand normal markets. Surplus products should be used as capital among underdeveloped countries. Government may have to assume more of a role in directing production. We favor food reserves for Nato allies. A system of deficiency payments to grain producers is much needed. Retention of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement and low tolls on the St. Lawrence are absolutely essential. We urge a study of crop insurance and a national agency for soil and water conservation.

member when you are driving a tractor or a car, there is a steering wheel, but you are the captain.

I hope that all locals will send a boy or girl to Farm Young People's Week. What an opportunity this is to meet and discuss some of your problems. Here you gain a wealth of knowledge and have many social activities.

To properly prepare our youth to be successful in Agriculture we must be organized. The Junior F.U.A. program is intended to do just this. With the co-operation of the F.U.A. and F.W.U.A. they cannot help but be on the right path to a happy future in the wonderful career of farming, where you work with God and nature to the fullest — What Beauty!

ALBERTA FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE BOARD MEET IN EDMONTON



Mrs. C. T. Armstrong, Carl J. Anderson, Gordon Harrold, Hugh Allen, J. H. Bentley, Jim McFall



Ed Nelson, A. W. Platt, Bob Muir, Rulon H. Dahl, Les W. Harris, James A. Wood

Contract Farming -- Family Farm

by Clare Anderson, F.U.A. Director District 3

The farmer and his family on the Family Farm must supply three needs:

1. Labor on most farms is supplied by the farmer and his family. Modern machines have made the farmer nearly independent of hired labor.

2. Capital is getting more important. It is impossible to start farming on the basis that our parents did. Cost of new modern equipment is nearly prohibitive, but a farmer must use the most modern methods if he is to compete and stay in business. We have only begun to mechanize livestock production. The farmer must have an available supply of credit.

3. Management, with increased use of credit, has become the most important factor in whether a farm will succeed. A generation ago the biggest thing needed was hard work. This is where some got the idea that anyone could farm. Guessing at what you're doing is just not good enough today. Farm bookkeeping and more time spent planning your farm operation is a must.

Contract Farming is when some company takes over the two latter requirements of the Family Farm by giving the farmer a contract to feed a given number of livestock at a certain time.

The farmer supplies the labor and perhaps housing and some equipment.

The company supplies the livestock to feed; in most cases supplies all the feed and also supplies the management to tell you how and what to raise.

There is considerable Contract Farming in the United States and Eastern Canada. All of the broilers are being handled this way. Quite a bit of egg production and now hogs are being raised this way. In one case in Ontario the feed dealer supplies all the feed and the weaner pigs and the farmer receives \$4.00 per hog for labor and housing. Cattle are being fed in Alberta with the farmer just receiving money for the increase in weight.

Vertical Integration is where a company, either by raising it or contracting production, controls a product from production right to the consumer.

This could, and is happening in some Eastern States when chain stores go into the packing business and also production of broilers or contracting of hog or cattle feeding.

The company then has tremendous control. The quantity can be controlled, a small surplus in this case does not need to force the price down to disaster level. Quality can be improved because the same people who sell have control of the feeders, feed and management of feeding.

These are some of the possibilities and advantages of vertical integration.

The big disadvantage is that the farmer in this type of setup has no control and no matter how efficient he can become he has no guarantee that his efficiency will be to his benefit.

There is a big challenge facing us as farmers. We can have all these advantages without the disadvantage

Farming News from Britain

Under two schemes which began on March 15, regular monthly advances will be available to United Kingdom farmers fattening cattle for the Fatstock Marketing Corporation (the farmers' own selling organization), while as an alternative finance is also being provided to buy stores. Advances available vary from £100 to £5,000, the period of availability from three to twelve months.

The first scheme provides an advance paid in equal monthly instalments towards the feeding, labour and other costs of fattening cattle, the total sum advanced being up to 60 per cent, of the estimated market value of the finished animal. The money advanced, with the interest on it, is deducted from the farmer's return when he sells his beasts to the Corporation.

The second scheme, under which producers are given short-term loans for buying store cattle, provides for lump sum advances of up to 75 per cent of the cost of buying the cattle. Repayment is again made by deduction from the sum realized for the finished cattle.

Farmers taking advantage of these offers undertake (in addition to repaying the advances and interest by the repayment date), that they will sell to the Corporation at the Corporation's published price; bring the stock to the best condition by repayment date; allow the Corporation to ear-tag the cattle; keep the animals on their farm and not pledge them; and insure against fire and foot and mouth disease.

The schemes are being operated by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation and the National Farmers' Union — the farmers' trade association.

* * *

Britain's National Farmers' Union celebrates its 50th anniversary this year. More than 200,000 farmers and growers are members, and there are 1,200 local branches from which are elected delegates to the 59 county branches — which in turn elect delegates to the National Council of the Union.

When laundering men's ties, baste them before washing to prevent the lining or padding from becoming lumpy. Remove basting before ironing.

if we will pay more attention to management and quality of product.

We can have all of the advantages Vertical Integration offers in marketing if we will support the Marketing Board idea of marketing our livestock products.

The Provincial Government has just announced that there will be another Egg Marketing Vote taken in Alberta.

The Gordon Report on Canada's Economic Prospects shows clearly that the brightest future in farming is in livestock and poultry production.

Let us be sure that we, as farmers, have control of our own industry.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

by Kay Dowhaniuk

Too often many of us find it too easy to convince ourselves that our duty as citizens ends with the payment of our taxes. Similarly we may think that our responsibility as a member ends with the purchase of a membership in our organization.

First of all to be a good member of any organization we must be a good citizen. A good citizen has learned the art of interdependent living. We came into this world dependent on others, and we will go out dependent. Believe me we will not walk out, we will be carried out. In the same manner, a good member must depend on others and allow others to depend on him.

Secondly we must have integrity; because then we have found a purpose of living, we have found ideals, and we will work for them. Too many people prefer to go whichever way the wind blows; a man of integrity knows where he is going, and backed by facts he will stick to those ideals.

A good member must never lose courage,

even in the face of frustration. It takes great courage to look facts in the face; and it has never been more essential than it is today. For never before has agriculture experienced the social and economic change it is experiencing at the present time.

A good member is a generous person. He should be willing to give of his time, his knowledge, and his skills: so that other people may live more effectively. You and I have been given so much by others in this world, that we could never repay them no matter how we tried. Also we should be willing to accept the fact that other people have different ideas. In any situation we can assume that each person is seeing what's happening differently because his background of life experience is different; and therefore his present fears are different.

Lastly a good member is not afraid of work. Those extra hours which were given to us by machines, should be used for serving others. And most important let us realize that since we have the right to make the rules of our organization; we should also be responsible for carrying them out. There are too many people who want the privileges but will not accept the responsibility. Let us not be one of them.



SPRAY FOR PROFIT

Each year weeds cost farmers millions of dollars. Use of weed sprays can eliminate most of this waste.

U.F.A. Co-op can supply the widest range of weed chemicals together with technical advice and information. All at the lowest prices too. Available are Methoxone MCP Amine, Ester or Sodium salt. Also Herbate Ester and Amine. Ask your local agent about or write to either of the offices listed below.

Available also at real savings are 2 types of sprayers. These are the Inland Tractor Mount Sprayer and the Inland Trailer Type Sprayer.

The best sprayers and at the most reasonable price. Ask about them when you are checking on weed spray from U.F.A. Co-op.

U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

FARM SUPPLY DIVISION

P.O. Box 1056 North Edmonton

125 - 11th Ave. East, Calgary

Supervised Farm Credit

by L. R. Rose, V.L.A. Settlement Officer

With the constant increase in the amount and value of land, livestock and equipment required as components of an economic family farm unit, there is an urgent need for carefully supervised long term credit facilities for competent farmers.

The Veterans' Land Act Administration which was set up by the Federal Government in 1942 to provide financial assistance and supervision to veterans being rehabilitated on the land, is the first to successfully apply the principle of supervised farm credit on a wide scale. Through the services of their trained field staff located in farming areas across Canada, the V.L.A. is carrying out a detailed survey of the progress made by veterans since establishment as well as individual calculations of the amount of additional long term credit required to put each V.L.A. establishment which has in it the potential of success, on a sound economic basis.

A recapitulation of the first 3000 reports has confirmed the Administration's opinion that supervised credit made available in ample amounts to qualified operators would help to solve the two most difficult problems facing agriculture today, income and market. It would tend to correct under employment and uneconomic employment on Canadian farms and put them into the economic farm category.

Under present economic conditions the key to profitable farming is the production in volume of a readily marketable product at a cost that will permit it to be sold at a profit on a highly competitive market. Production-line techniques used so successfully in other industries are now being adapted with equal success to many farm enterprises. A production-line farming enterprise, in common with industrial production-line is based on the principle of simplicity in arranging a specialized and fully mechanized program for the most efficient use of land, livestock, equipment, labor and capital.

Such a program by reducing labour and equipment requirements and making use of low-cost, high utility buildings, will increase volume and decrease the cost of unit production more in line with market requirements and help to correct the income differential between farming and other industries.

To provide capital and supervision which the V.L.A. survey indicates would be necessary to accomplish these objectives the Administration visualizes the supplying of all farm credit (except working capital), by one credit agency, subject to supervision by the agency through a staff of resident credit advisers trained to assist the farmer in the planning, organization and management of his business. The provision of adequate Supervised Farm Credit is undoubtedly the most effective way in which the various levels of Government can assist agriculture on a long term basis.

Properly administered such a program would provide for the legitimate credit needs of competent operators, to carry out a specific program which would ensure their success and the progressive retirement of the debt.

Equally important it provides an alternative to the various forms of farm integration and continued farm subsidization both of which threaten to deprive the individual farmer of his independence and the elimination of the family farm, which is and should continue to be the basis of our national economy.

F.W.U.A. PRESIDENT (Cont. from page 6)

Dr. Claude Bissell, President of Carleton University, Ottawa, says, "University must answer Sputnik with higher standards. We must resist attempts to use the school as a social convenience or a mental health clinic. By abandoning examinations we may produce a generation of 'wise guys' who can produce monosyllable answers to any question, but no longer know how to communicate through the medium of the written word."

Mr. Harry Truman, former President of U.S.A. said, "Education should be equal for all, it is only then that we can speak of equal opportunity for all."

More of these quotations next month.

U.S.A. SLAUGHTER OF LIVESTOCK DOWN

For the period of 1958 as compared with similar period of 1957, the slaughter of cattle is down by 11.7%, calves down 15.5%, hogs down 7.6% and sheep down 9.4%.

Attention LIVESTOCKMEN

This is your invitation to make your entry for Western Canada's Premier Livestock Show at the EDMONTON EXHIBITION, July 14th - 19th.

Entries Close

Monday, June 23, 1958

For Complete Prize List write to:

**FRED N. MILLER,
Edmonton Exhibition Association
Edmonton, Alberta**

FROM A POINT OF LAW:

THE NEW ESTATE TAX BILL

A. M. BROWNLEE

A great deal of interest has been created by Bill No. 248 of the Federal Government being "An Act Respecting the Taxation of Estates", which is intended to replace The Dominion Succession Duty Act. The new Bill was intentionally drafted considerably in advance of its presentation in the House of Commons so that business and professional groups might have an opportunity of studying it and making recommendations for alterations to the Bill.

The change in name of the death duty legislation is significant. The previous legislation provided for duties payable on successions, that is, the tax was based on the value of bequests to beneficiaries. The new Bill bases the tax on the valuation of the property of a deceased person. If the new Bill is enacted in its present form it will provide that the aggregate net value of a deceased's estate will be computed, the applicable deductions will be subtracted therefrom and the aggregate taxable value of the estate arrived at. The deductions are, of course, based on whether or not the beneficiaries are dependent on the deceased.

The first question that will undoubtedly be asked about the Estate Tax Bill is, what degree of relief from taxation does it afford as compared to the Dominion Succession Duty Act. The answer is that it does afford more relief, firstly, because the method of calculation of the tax is such that no tax will be charged where the aggregate net value of the estate does not exceed \$50,000.00; and secondly, because the deductions will be greater where there are beneficiaries who are dependent upon the deceased.

There are two proposed types of deductions; (1) the Basic Deduction, and (2) The Dependent Children Deduction. These deductions are as follows:

Basic Deduction — If the deceased is survived by (a) a widow, or (b) an infirm widower and dependent child, the basic deduction will be \$60,000.00. In all other cases the Basic Deduction will be \$30,000.00.

Dependent Children Deduction — In addition to the basic deduction there is allowed: Where no spouse survives the deceased — for each dependent child of the deceased \$15,000.00. Where the \$60,000.000 basic deduction is applicable, for each dependent child of the deceased \$10,000.00.

These deductions are fairly clear. For example, — if the husband dies leaving a widow and three infant children, the total deduction would be \$90,000.00.

There is no doubt that in addition to easing the tax burden by creating more generous deductions in

cases where there are dependent children of the deceased, the proposed legislation will be much broader in its scope. There are many illustrations of this which cannot be covered in a brief summary. Of particular interest, however, is the treatment of jointly owned property. If the deceased holds property jointly, for example, with his wife or a child it is clear that such property will be included in the deceased's estate, unless it can be clearly proven that the interest of the wife or child in such property was contributed by the wife or child out of funds which were not received from the deceased.

It is to be hoped that while the legislation is still open for discussion, all interested groups such as the F.W.U.A. will give it their careful study and make whatever representations to the Federal Government that they consider necessary and proper.

Vertical Integration and Contract Farming

by Les. W. Harris

Are the farm organizations to make a real study of this problem with a view to making recommendations to our governments.

Contract farming may be necessary and desirable in many fields of agricultural production. Today this system operates successfully in specialized cases. Some seed crops, milk, and sugar beets, are examples.

There are complaints from the packers and the large retail chains that the farmers are not meeting the demand for regular deliveries of high quality products. I think it fair to say that there is considerable justification for this complaint. In any case distributors are using this argument to enter the production business of farming or entering into some form of contract with the land owner or renter.

If the family farm is to be maintained then vertical integration must be outlawed and contract farming must have definite regulations and controls.

The price to farmers is protected to a certain extent by the support legislation we now have, but this legislation gives no protection against rising costs of production and a few food contracts made by farmers would soon force the producers price down to the support level.

In the case of fluid milk the Board of Public Utility Commissioners take into consideration the cost of production in setting the price to producers, and the cost of handling and distribution, in setting the price to

producers, and the cost of handling and distribution, in setting the price to consumers. This has resulted in one, and possibly the most stable branch of agriculture, and where the producer is efficient a reasonably prosperous enterprise for the farmer, with the consumer getting a regular supply of a high quality product.

The Board has not allowed distributors to engage in production. However, some limit should be placed on how much quota one family enterprise should be allowed. This maximum quota could be reviewed by the Board from time to time as economic and technological developments made such a review advisable.

In the case of sugar beets, the producer gets a percentage. Under present conditions this appears fair and satisfactory to the producers. However, it would also appear that the production and importation of sugar is rigidly controlled. (Is it true that farmers in the Brooks area were denied a charter to set up a co-op sugar refinery?)

When dealing with most of the main agricultural products it would be practically impossible to organize all farmers across Canada on a voluntary basis to negotiate quotas and prices with distributors. The result would be that the lowest contract would set the price for all producers.

It would appear, therefore, that all contracts and quotas should be under control of a Board which would see that fair prices were maintained and maximum quotas established subject to periodic review. Quotas would be negotiable so long as one family was restricted to the maximum. Such quotas would be increased or decreased to meet requirements.

The point we must keep in mind is that contract farming is here, and the trend is developing rapidly. It is not the case of do we like or want contract farming; the question is, are the producers going to have some say in their own destiny, or are they to become mere pawns (?) or cogs in the machine of big business.

Without organization, legislation, and control, the big distributors — in competing with one another — will force the price of agricultural produce down to the point where the farmer can just exist and still produce.

Further, this will result in elimination of the family farm as we know it, where the individual still retains considerable freedom of thought and action.

The maintenance of a reasonable percentage of population on the land; retaining the basic rural concepts has been vital to all civilizations in the past. Today the percentage has already fallen to a critical stage. The full impact has not yet been felt because a large percentage of urban residents have a rural background.

Society has always drawn its vitality, both physical and moral, from the land. This does not mean that rural people are basically superior, that the environment influence of close association with the soil seems to be a necessary factor in maintaining a civilization.

This is not a problem that will cure itself, and delay in taking definite action will result in trends developing to the detriment of farmers and our whole economy, and it will be difficult or impossible to reverse these trends once they have become widely established.

We have a new government in Ottawa, with a huge majority enabling it to carry out any policy it desires. Preparation should be made now, a campaign to gain understanding and support from the farmers of Canada, with a view to having at least a preliminary legislation passed at the next session of parliament.

The writer is not dogmatic about the views and possible solution to the encroachment of Big Business into farming, but is emphatic that we face a serious problem that requires immediate study, action, and sound judgment to solve.

Any solution will require co-operation and adjustment by all concerned. We live in rapidly changing times, and we must have sufficient flexibility to adapt our farm economy to these changes. If we cling to some of the rigid concepts we have held in the past we will fail to find a just and equitable solution to our problems, and the family farm as we have known it may well cease to exist in a very few years.

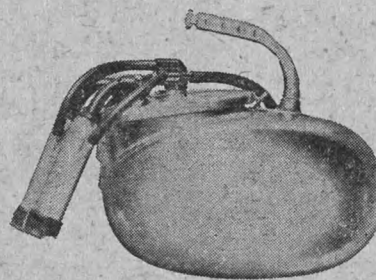
Quotas and a certain amount of control is a comparatively small price to pay for maintaining the free operation of our individual family farms, and the creation of a system of stability under which the efficient producers may prosper.

Beef in cold storage is down about half million pounds as compared with same period last year.

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ACROSS THE SECRETARY'S DESK

by PANSY MOLEN

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

Plans are now complete for the holding of district conventions in all F.U.A. districts, commencing with District 11 on June 9th.

We want to stress the importance of every local being represented at their district convention. This is the clearing-house for ideas of the membership, expressed through resolutions sent from locals. Each local is entitled to send one delegate for every 10 members or major portion thereof. Visitors are welcome but cannot vote. Be sure to send all resolutions you wish discussed at these conventions to your district secretary. Dates and places of conventions are as follows:

- District 1 — June 27, Spirit River
- District 2 — June 30, Fairview School of Agriculture
- District 3 — June 21, Jarvie
- District 4 — July 4, Smoky Lake
- District 5 — July 2, Seba Beach
- District 6 — June 20, Chipman
- District 7 — July 3, Vermilion School of Agriculture
- District 8 — June 19, Forestburg
- District 9 — June 18, Ponoka
- District 10 — June 17, Olds
- District 11 — June 9, Hanna
- District 12 — June 16, Vulcan
- District 13 — June 10, Brooks
- District 14 — June 11, Lethbridge

FARM YOUNG PEOPLE'S WEEK

Farm Young People's Week will be held June 18th to 26th inclusive this year at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. Any farm boy or girl between 16 and 27 is welcome to attend. They may come at their own expense, (\$28.00 plus transportation and a few extra dollars for pocket money), or boys and girls may come as delegates sponsored by a local or district or by the Wheat Pool or some other organization.

One day during this week, Wednesday, June 25, has been set aside for the annual meeting of the Jr. F.U.A. All young people attending F.Y.P.W. will be invited to attend this meeting, but only F.U.A. members will take part in the voting and election of Jr. officials. The

president, executive members and district directors of the Jr. F.U.A. will be elected.

Farm Young People's Week programs and registration forms have been mailed to locals. If more than one are attending from your local, more forms are available at this office, or at the University Department of Extension. **Please send registration fee and registration card to the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton, as soon as possible.**

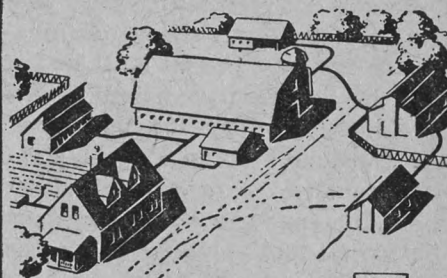
This is a wonderful course for farm young people and we hope that all locals will try to send someone from their district.

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Where Do We Go From Here

by Mildred G. Redman, Hardisty

There is the old saying, "Nothing surer than death and taxes". Now, we are told that we should add changes — thus, "Nothing surer than death, taxes and changes".

We are living in a trend of changes. What are we doing about it? Have we changed ourselves, our way of thinking and methods? If not it is time for us to take a quick look, as agriculture is in a period of rapid economic and social change. None of us like to delve into statistics, yet we must be realistic.

Reason from what appears to be a chronically depressed labor return in agriculture are found in the fundamental forces that determine markets and production. Markets are created — 1st by population; 2nd by consumers' income; 3rd by export markets.

From Saskatchewan Royal Commission — Costs increased from 13 to 29% of total farm costs in period 1929-1953 and this has given a distinct cost advantage to large farm units — Example — Stations of Prairie Provinces reported by Farniss Canadian Journal of Agriculture Economics Vol. V, 1957 — No. 2:

Up to 320 acres operating expenses are	\$12.18
321-640 acres operating expenses are	9.06
641-1280 acres operating expenses are	9.75
1281-2560 acres operating expenses are	8.89

From these figures we see that the uneconomical farm unit is the one up to 320 acres, also from these figures we see the saving between the 321-640 acre operating unit of \$9.06 and the larger operating unit of 1281-2560 acre of \$8.89 is very slight.

We have been told that when a farm in the corn country in the United States has reached the limit for two man size farm it has reached it's peak of efficiency; also that the very large farms are disappearing from the picture — and, again, that even Industry is decentralizing — when some automobile factories reach the 2,000 man employee stage they do not add to the size of that factory, but seek a new location and build another factory.

One hundred and fifty years ago agriculture employed 80% of the working force to produce, process and distribute agricultural products — now 40% do the same job, but farmers have become separated from suppliers and processors . . . , distributr. Farming has been separated from processing distribution and has only a weak link with the final consumer. In other words, with a three link chain, farming

is in the centre link with suppliers on one side and marketing agencies on the other — this widening the gap between the producer and the consumer.

Canada, compared to many other countries, enjoys a high standard of living, which we hope will continue, but certainly not at a further expense to the producer of food.

We are told that with the sharp increase in wages and salaries, food consumption has only increased by 2%; also that the food consumer has become more particular as to the type of product and has become a very shrewd buyer and bargainer. People's eating habits have changed to quite a degree from grain products to more proteins, etc. Of products sold in the United States 5% of the income goes to pay for red meats. According to a forward look to 1980, it is estimated that there will be an increase in population of 70%. Even with this anticipated increase in population, it is not anticipated that there will be much increase in the consumption of cereal products. Meat consumption jumped from 1296# in 1935 to 2065# in 1955. So, looking forward it is likely there will be more demand for dairy products, eggs, poultry, hogs and cattle. In fact, the prediction is that the cattle market will be very good in 1980.

One warning that has been given to farmers is, however, "Be a little wary of anything that increases your costs". It has to increase your output a great deal in order to pay off at present prices. "Be a little conservative and stay in the middle of the road, not a good time to plunge".

How about controls?

There would be no freedom without controls. If a human cell goes out of control we have cancer. If traffic was not controlled, it would not be safe to try to cross the street. According to statistics there are 575,015 farms in Canada, of which 248,443 are on the Prairies, which have been trying to, more or less, bargain individually with other classes with whom we have to deal being well organized. How can we sell our products to best advantage to ourselves and also to advantage of the consumer?

Here is where we already have our Co-op groups set up to do a job for us. Nearly everyone belongs to the Co-op. It is a tool or method of procedure to get some benefit. Where would we be today if it hadn't been for our fathers gambling in the early 1900's? They were forced into it. Looks as though we have become rather dormant or inactive and have decreased the efficiency of the Co-op, but the time has come when we must become active and work with the co-op as a means of selling our products, as this is our major problem — at this time.

Agricultural technology has not kept up with Industry and the suggestion has been made that 1/10 of 1% be deducted from all produce sold, for Research — not to tell us what to do but to furnish us with the facts with which to work.

I would like to use the Beet Growers of Southern Alberta as an illustration of what can be done. Nine cents a ton is deducted from every ton of sugar beets sold to cover research, cost of selling, etc. If it wasn't for their organization, headed by men of initiative and perseverance, we would be buying our sugar for less than we are paying, but would this be better for us in the overall picture, if our money was being sent to the Islands to pay their taxes, for labor, profit, etc.? With the sugar industry in Alberta, first, industry sells the sugar mill machinery, taxes are paid in Alberta as are wages paid to people who, in turn, spend their money for food, clothing, shelter, entertainment, etc. In other words, the money we spend for sugar is kept in Alberta. All of this brings us to the fact that Farm Organization is more important than ever to meet the change in changing conditions.

Finally: Farmers need to watch so that their Bargaining Power is as great as those to whom they sell or from whom they buy.

Alberta Poultry Marketers cont. from May

operated by independent produce companies as a main source of supply.

In view of these developments it became most essential that Alberta Poultry Marketers have an assured weekly minimum supply of fresh broilers in order to maintain its marketing position. The big question was how to get a supply of not less than five thousand broilers weekly?

There are two sources of supply. One is to import broilers from the United States or Eastern Canada. This is being done by some independent dealers, but it is a practice which is contrary to the principles of any producer co-operative.

In a survey of general farm production as an assured source of weekly supply, it was found that considerable financing would be required by producers. Not only financing production costs to the extent of chicks and feed, but because of the mass-scale nature of broiler production, producers in most cases required assistance in financing new buildings and equipment, or remodelling old buildings.

The question which had to be answered was: Would the Board be justified in using money belonging to all the members, to assist a few selected producers in setting up mass-scale broiler production plants which would result in taking such production off the farms or out of the hands of the members who had put up the money?

In the light of these conditions the Board agreed

that rather than finance a few individuals as a source of supply, a program be considered which would provide an assured minimum weekly supply of 5,000 broilers by setting up our own production plant on a co-operative basis. This question was decided by the delegate body in annual meeting, who fully endorsed the program.

In connection with this program there are three questions which should be answered.

1. How is the broiler plant set up?

It is set up under the Hatchery Division as a branch of Alberta Poultry Marketers operations. All capital cost of land and broiler plant was financed through a bank loan. All broilers being produced on this farm are sold to the main Edmonton plant at market price. Full interest and depreciation are charged against the farm as an operating expense and all earnings are used to retire the capital cost.

2. Who owns the broiler farm?

Since it is a branch of Alberta Poultry Marketers, when its capital cost has been retired, it will constitute an additional asset of the organization and as such must be owned and controlled by all the members of the co-operative.

3. Will the broiler plant compete with farm production?

Since it was originally set up for the sole purpose of an assured weekly minimum broiler supply, which is a must, and since the organization requires and will continue to need all other production offered, it was not intended to compete nor should it be looked upon as competing with general farm production.

In conclusion a great deal is being said and written about the serious problems of vertical integration, particularly in respect to the broiler industry, with its control of production by agencies in the marketing field. As an example of this type of production we have, as previously stated, two large broiler production plants in Alberta fully owned and controlled by independent produce dealers. Very definitely farmers can have no equity in this type of production.

The Alberta Poultry Marketers production program may be looked upon as an example of vertical integration. It may also be looked upon as an experiment in methods of retaining producer equity and control in the production field in preference to already established ownership and control by non-farm corporations.

IRRIGATION STUDY COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The Provincial Government announced the Irrigation Committee. The members are Wallace R. Hanson, Wm. MacKenzie, C. L. Sibbald, Albert T. Johnson and Douglas L. Paxman. The directive is the study of various aspects of irrigation in Alberta, financing developments and operations, administration, land settlement and taxation.

It is recommended that farm organizations and locals interested in this subject, should prepare briefs for presentation to the committee.

CO-OPERATION**by Romeo Piquette**

The farmer who has by tradition been owner of his business has not escaped the dangers of individualism which plague all independent enterprises. Master at home, manager of a business which has assured him of a living, now has acquired the habit of doing without others and has even made a vain boast that he needed nobody to run his business.

With the coming of our changing economy the farmer has been forced to depend on others. He now needs others to produce for him, to buy machinery from. He needs many middlemen to buy and sell for him; and as result he is controlled by many people on whom he depends — such as bankers, machinery agents, elevator agents, manufacturers. It was fatal because he has sacrificed the major part of his economic liberty.

To recover his liberty which he has lost by his individualism the farmer has but one method—Co-operation, the union of his forces. By co-operation he makes a chain with his fellow farmers, he adds his strength to the strength of others to undertake enterprises which require the help of many or all. He sacrifices a part of his individual liberty to harvest a bumper crop of benefits as a result of the common effort. Only by this can he give back to his class the strength, the liberty, the independence necessary to accomplish his mission and exercise his rights.

But the farmer hesitates to enter the co-operative movement — it almost seems that he is afraid, that he lacks self-confidence, that he does not see beyond his small affairs. Nevertheless, it is beyond the borders of his farm that most of his problems are created and regulated.

Co-operation, the economic extension of the Farmers' Union is by far the best way for farmers to protect their interests and to save them money by eliminating many costly and useless middlemen, and to keep the others within reasonable profits.

Co-operation can be utilized in many fields: in credit, buying, sales, manufacturing, transportation and industrialization. It is only through co-operation that our small individual farmers can compete with Big Business without the inconveniences and loss of liberty of collective farms.

The only safeguard of the liberty of the family farm is co-operation. Co-operation requires social virtues and cultivates them; it is a school of self-help, of mutual confidence; it is fraternal self-help applied in the realm of economics.

F.W.U.A. HIGHLIGHTS

Freedom-Naples FWUA #310 (Freedom) hoped to have Supt. of Barrhead School Division, Mr. Ohlson, speak to the group in April. The bulletin on Education was discussed.

* * *

Fairview FWUA #201 held a discussion on the convention at the Fairview School of Agriculture. Tentative plans were made for a banquet the evening of June 29th, before the showing of Mrs. Armstrongs films.

* * *

Sydenham-Gerald FWUA #710 (Wainwright) heard suggestions on "Raising Money". A resolution on car driving courses was endorsed.

* * *

West Wind FWUA #1217 (Pincher Creek) held a very interesting discussion on the bulletin on Education. The members of this local report many activities of one kind or another planned for the months ahead.

* * *

Ghost Pine FWUA #1024 (Three Hills) held a very lively discussion on present day education, led by their guest speaker — Mrs. Cumming of Three Hills. (We trust the Food Fair and home cooking sale were successful.)

* * *

Viking South FWUA #807 heard Mr. Wm. Richardson, Civil Defence representative, speak concerning organizing a civil defence unit. A number of donations were made to various organizations. A parcel is to be sent to the Ponoka Mental Hospital soon.

* * *

Hazel Bluff FWUA #305 (Westlock) served lunch at the Beekeepers' meeting in March. They enjoyed the meeting and slides. A donation was sent to the Cancer Fund. Plans were to be taken up with the FUA local to have the hall repaired and made more attractive.

* * *

Burnt Lake FWUA #1004 (Red Deer) read and discussed the bulletin on Education with great interest. Miss Ruth Pearson of Red Deer gave a demonstration on making flowers, etc. with plastic foam.

* * *

Stapledene FWUA #713 (Lloydminster) collected 300 lbs of warm used clothing and forwarded it to Unitarian Services headquarters, and are now making up 12 layettes. A very successful bake sale was held — netting \$88.00. Education has been chosen as a subject for discussion throughout the year.

* * *

Arrowwood FWUA #1201 met with their FUA local members after their separate meetings and heard Dr. Tonken, Veterinarian, speak on diseases of livestock and showing film on same. A humorous film on "The Irish and the 17th of March" was then enjoyed.

* * *

Warner FWUA #1402 had Elaine Liebelt — their candidate for Jr. FUA queen, as their guest. Farm Young People's Week was discussed, and Mrs. Roberts, director, gave a very informative talk.

F.U.A. Car Pool Insurance

Report by Frank Oxford

Since the last issue of the Organized Farmer we can report continued good progress on this very important undertaking. There is no doubt in my mind that our objective will be obtained long before convention time next winter.

After covering most of Alberta and contacting many F.U.A. officials and hundreds of farmers, the writer has found many people are still not fully informed as to the value of this Car Pool for themselves and their organization. When all the details are fully explained no farmer has any hesitation about joining.

If every member of the F.U.A. who has an understanding of the Car Insurance Plan would make a point of attending meetings in his district and tell all his neighbours the advantage of joining, we would have no difficulty in doubling our objective for this year.

Here are the names of Agents who can and will help you with your insurance problems.

EDMONTON — Mrs. P. Molen—F.U.A. Office
 ALHAMBRA — John G. Wulff
 ALLIANCE — A. E. Turner
 ANDREW — Nicholas Wakaruk—Co-op Store
 ARROWWOOD — Dean Cofell—A.W.P. Agent
 ATHABASCA — Peter Zariwny—Co-op Store
 BARRHEAD — Steven Barton—Co-op Store
 BASHAW — Bernie L. Spelrem
 BON ACCORD — Kay Dowhaniuk
 BONNYVILLE — Marcel Choquet—A.W.P. Agent
 BOWDEN — Grant Field—A.W.P. Agent
 BOW ISLAND — Wayne Anderson
 BOYLE — Walter Bayda—A.W.P. Agent
 BROOKS — Victor Rose
 BRUCE — Harold Hissett
 BUSBY — Stephen Schuller—Co-op Store
 CAMROSE-ROUND HILL — Stan Perka
 CARSTAIRS — R. M. Poirier
 CHAUVIN — Alfred Gregory—A.W.P. Agent
 CHINOOK — John Biko—A.W.P. Agent
 CLARESHOLM — George Thorburn—A.W.P. Agent
 CORONATION — Lester H. Wager
 CZAR — Neil Thompson
 DAPP — Tom Foster
 DAYS LAND — Lorne Kapler—A.W.P. Agent
 DEWBERRY — Neil Jones
 DONALDA — O. M. Viske
 EASTBOURNE — Karl Nordstrom
 EDGERTON — Fred Ramsey
 EDMONTON — K. W. Anholt, 10926 - 66th Ave.
 EDMONTON — A. M. Herd, Edmonton Co-op Store
 EDMONTON — H. V. Langord, 12213 - 96th Street
 ELK POINT — Fred Mulak—A.W.P. Agent
 ELNORA — Stanley Mitchell
 ENCHANT — Douglas Hood—A.W.P. Agent
 ENTWISTLE — Don Gylander
 FALUN — Bob Ewart
 FOREMOST — Walter Smith—A.W.P. Agent
 FORESTBURG — J. M. Forster
 FORT SASKATCHEWAN — Adam Kuss—A.W.P. Agent
 GRANDE PRAIRIE — John K. McIntosh—Co-op Store
 HARDISTY — P. A. Guenard—A.W.P. Agent
 HAY LAKES — Basil Lind—A.W.P. Agent
 HEATH — Wm. Sportnitz—A.W.P. Agent
 HIGH PRAIRIE — S. W. Pisarchuk—H. P. Co-op Assoc.
 HOLDEN — Lloyd Bell—A.W.P. Agent
 HUGHENDEN — Leonard Johnson.

INNISFREE — Joe Kaminsky—Co-op Store.
 IRMA — Ole Nissen—A.W.P. Agent.
 IRON SPRINGS — Eldon Wright—A.W.P. Agent.
 KITSCOTY — Ted Sheppard.
 LAC LA BICHE — John Hackman—U.G.G. Agent.
 LACOMBE — D. G. Whitney.
 LACOMBE — Leon Ingraham.
 LAMONT — Herman Dyck—Co-op Store.
 LEAMAN — G. R. Getson.
 MADDEN — Pete Miller.
 MAGRATH — Phil Sheer.
 MALLAIG — Prudent Poirier.
 MANNVILLE — Leonard McLaughlin—A.W.P. Agent.
 MARKERVILLE — Vigo Andersen.
 MARWAYNE — Robert Peck—A.W.P. Agent
 MAYERTHORPE — Ole Lind—Co-op Store.
 MEDICINE HAT — Leonard T. Anderson.
 MILK RIVER — Ralph Hertz—A.W.P. Agent.
 MORINVILLE — Pat Manca—Co-op Store.
 MYRNAM — Harry Haluschak.
 NANTON — Robt. Younggren—Co-op Oil.
 NEW NORWAY — John Morton—A.W.P. Agent.
 OHATON — A. O. Schielke—A.W.P. Agent.
 OLDS — Chas. McGillivray—A.W.P. Agent.
 ONOWAY — Clarence Carbol—A.W.P. Agent.
 PARADISE VALLEY — Geo. Benner—A.W.P. Agent
 PICARDVILLE — Elden Glebe—U.F.A. Oil.
 PINCHER CREEK — Pincher Creek Co-op.
 PLAMONDON — C. J. Gauthier—Maple Leaf Co-op.
 PONOKA — Fred Auten.
 PROVOST — Clifford McCall—U.F.A. Oil.
 RANFURLY — Chas. Rennie—A.W.P. Agent.
 RAT LAKE — Fritz Wuth.
 RED DEER — A. J. McArthur, Co-op Store, 5207 Gaetz Avenue
 ROSALIND — Walter Remstad.
 ROSE LYNN — R. C. Orford.
 SANGUDO — Roy L. Thompson.
 SEDGEWICK — Art Falla.
 SMOKY LAKE — Wm. Basaraba
 SMOKY LAKE — John Vitachuk—A.W.P. Agent.
 ST. PAUL — Hans Hanston—Co-op Store.
 STETTTLER — J. J. Tipman.
 STONY PLAIN — Don Bancroft—A. W. P. Agent.
 STREAMSTOWN — Buster Dillingham—A.W.P. Agent
 TABER — James Sloane—A.W.P. Agent.
 TEES — Alfred James—A.W.P. Agent.
 THORHILD — Steve Kolewaski—Co-op Store.
 TILLEY — Vincent Fabian.
 TOFIELD — R. J. Crispin.
 TWO HILLS — Victor Nikiforuk.
 VEGREVILLE — S. A. Sanford.
 VERMILION — Ken Islay—Co-op Oil
 VIKING — George Massey—Co-op Oil.
 VULCAN — Herb Bender—A.W.P. Agent.
 WAINWRIGHT — Ralph Congdon—Municipal Office.
 WARNER — William Mack—A.W.P. Agent.
 WATTS — Archie Matheson—A.W.P. Agent.
 WILLINGDON — Nicholas Svekla.
 WINFIELD — Edwin Hunter.
 WILSON SEDING — Ralph Bechtel—A.W.P. Agent.
 WRENTHAM — Ron Treiber—A.W.P. Agent.
 YOUNGSTOWN — John Naismith.
 PEACE RIVER BLOCK—
 SPIRIT RIVER — Lauson Scott.
 BEAVERLODGE — Edward R. Hodson.
 FAIRVIEW — A. R. Richardson.
 FALHER — Robert Lemire.
 FRIEDENSTAL — Seigmund Walisser.
 GIROUXVILLE — Maurice Bouchard.
 HINES CREEK — L. O. Sand.
 HYTHE — L. A. Haglund.
 VALLEYVIEW — Walter P. Froland.
 WANHAM — Stewart J. Bennett.
 WASKATENAU — John Mulak, Waskatenau Co-op Assoc.
 WETASKIWIN — Edw. Peterson, Co-op Store

Alberta Livestock Co-operative Limited

DEAR FRIENDS:

At time of writing we received the monthly publication issued by the 'Meat Packers Council of Canada'. We were especially interested in an article headed '**More Hogs on the Way**'.

The context, in part, was as follows:

"Although hog marketings for the first quarter of 1958 have shown a moderate increase of 6.6 per cent over the same period last year, all signs point to increasing momentum in hog production over the next few months.

When the **Dominion Bureau of Statistics** made its last December 1st survey, the total hog population was estimated to be 13 per cent higher than a year earlier. Now the Bureau's latest survey, made as of March 1st, estimates the number of hogs on farms at that date to be 19 per cent higher than at the same date in 1957.

Estimates of actual and intended farrowings tell the same story. In December, farmers reported to the Bureau that they expected 23 per cent more sows would farrow from December to May this year (the 1958 spring pig crop). By March the sights had been raised a further notch or two. It was then reported that 21 per cent more sows than last year had already farrowed in the first half of the period, December through February. For the last and heavier half of the spring farrowing season, March through April, the expectation was that 31 per cent more sows would farrow this year than last. Putting the two halves together, 28 per cent more sows were expected to produce pigs for this spring's pig crop than in 1957. The increase in **Western Canada has been placed at a whopping 37 per cent** and in Eastern Canada at 20 per cent. If average litter size and baby pig mortality is about the same as last year, the the increase in marketings this fall and winter **WILL BE VERY SUBSTANTIAL.**

The regular **monthly survey which the Council** has been conducting for several years, has also shown an increased trend of breedings over the few months. Although the increases reported by correspondents **HAVE NOT BEEN** of the **SAME MAGNITUDE** as the official surveys, there has been an unbroken uptrend and comments right across the country speak of large-scale increases by individual producers, apparently on a relatively permanent basis."

WE'VE BEEN BOTHERED for some time concerning the results of surveys and especially those predicting increased marketings. You'll note that the Bureau's and the Councils do not agree but we're willing to bet a hatfull that downward pressure on prices will be brought to bear some considerable time previous to increased runs, in anticipation of liberal marketings of fat hogs.

Accurate surveys may be difficult to accomplish but surely they can be closer than in the past. Surveys will continue, results **ARE** important.

We think our F.U.A. locals could serve very usefully in this 'survey' field, we think it's worth an honest trial. What do you think?

Geo. Winkelaar,

ALBERTA LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED

Westlock FWUA #308 roll call brought to mind that there were good teachers in days gone by, and all had praise for the "little red school house."

* * *

Morinville FWUA #504 are making a scrapbook on Scotland. After reading a portion of the brief on Education presented to the Cameron Commission, many of the members were surprised at the progress made by the farm women. After the meeting the women joined the men to hear Mr. Bruce of the Humane Society give a very interesting and informative talk.

* * *

Pollockville FWUA #1106 made donations to four different organizations — in all \$45.00. The matter of a caretaker for the Rest Room and Library in Hanna is being taken up with the Town.

* * *

Horn Hill FWUA #1011 (Red Deer) enjoyed the official visit of Mrs. R. S. Comfort, sub-dist. director. She talked on Education. Mrs. Stevenette reported on her sub-district convention at Lousana. She presented resolutions there on purchase of grain after crop loss; problems due to new Hutterite Colony; Municipal collection of FUA dues, gaining strength.

* * *

Clearwater FWUA #1308 (Medicine Hat) plan to have the film on Australia shown in the hall. Roll call was answered with a tea towel for the hall kitchen. \$150.00 was donated by this local toward expenses of building the kitchen. The FUA looked after labor and expenses. Regular catering to dances will be continued.

* * *

Anthony Hill FWUA #909 (Ponoka) had a very interesting meeting — on Education. They report a very successful Bake Sale. Plans are being made for serving food at the district convention noon meal in Ponoka in June, when it is hoped to raise more funds for the local. Help is being given the men with a card party to help raise funds for their local. (We don't always find it possible to enter all the reports we receive from the locals but do try to get each one in as often as possible.)

* * *

Rosalind FWUA #805 held a joint meeting with the FUA members, and Mr. Keast spoke on the Leadership Course; Mrs. Keast giving an interesting report on the Education Policy, and highlights of the annual convention. Plans were made for making a scrapbook on Scotland. A committee was appointed to study and report on Curriculum bulletin.

* * *

Gleichen FWUA #1010 report a very interesting discussion of the school curriculum and bulletin on education. The local bought two books of tickets on the Jr. Queen candidate. A donation made to the Red Cross. The question on how to obtain a degree of high efficiency in the locals was well discussed. Some members attended the special meeting at Strathmore to hear Mr. Platt.

* * *

Imperial FWUA #621 (Vegreville) report the Travelling Basket of home baking a success financially.

Edmonton FWUA #603 after discussion on the matter moved that the Government's oil dividend be used to help our senior citizens. Two members gave a brief account of what they saw and heard at the Rehabilitation School for Retarded Children, and the good work that is being done there.

* * *

Okotoks FWUA #1208 are pleased with the success of their card party and plan to hold another one soon. An interesting talk on Red Cross work in Alberta was heard. The Scholarship Scroll was presented to Carol Ann Ballard. Clothes were purchased for Alberta Mental patients and a donation of \$30.00 (card party receipts) was made to the A.M.H. Association.

* * *

Burnt Lake #1004 (Red Deer) have made nice donations to the Red Cross and to A.C.W.W. travel fund. A demonstration of knitting on a knitting machine, and many different stitches and samples of finished work were shown — a most interesting demonstration. Many answers were given to the Roll Call "A hobby I'd like to cultivate."

* * *

Edwell FWUA #1019 (Penhold) heard Mrs. J. Morton, leader of the Red Deer 4-H Beef Calf Club and director of the Junior section of the Red Deer Fair, speak on "Working With Farm Young People", and were much interested.

* * *

Chestermere FWUA #1007 (Conrich) joined with the women at Rundle Lodge in Calgary for their March meeting. The curriculum sheets were discussed. A social session followed with music, poems and a sing song.

* * *

Hillside FWUA #906 (Millet) had an interesting meeting with a report on Education, and Mrs. Winifred Ross' reading of her report to the 1926 UFWA convention, on education — regarding financing and curriculum.

* * *

Swalwell FWUA #1017 found the bulletin on Education really interesting.

* * *

The money which the Red Deer Lake FWUA #1216 (Calgary) raised at their spring tea and bazaar, is being given as a donation to help renovate the Community Church and to the fund for a new community hall.

* * *

Egremont FWUA #607 have made plans for a picnic and dance for Farmers' Day, along with their FUA local.

* * *

Clover Bar FWUA #602 celebrated the 35th anniversary of the formation of the local at the April meeting. Mrs. R. C. Marler presented engraved silver spoons and corsages to five of the seven original members who are still living. They are Mrs. C. H. Wilkinson, Mrs. Frank Rice, Mrs. Wm. Schroter, Mrs. T. A. Marler and Mrs. J. Jenkins. Mrs. F. Marler of Vancouver, and Mrs. S. Drysdale of Clairmont were the other charter members who were unable to attend.

Mrs. Cecil Keast, FWUA director district 8, was guest speaker at the May meeting of Lornedale FWUA #808 (Viking). Her topic was the FWUA Conference at Daysland. Tickets were sold for the District 8 Jr. Queen candidate.

* * *

Glenada FWUA #1105 (Oyen) held a re-organization meeting in May. They made plans for the coming FWUA conference at Oyen. Best of luck in your activities.

* * *

Park Grove FWUA #609 held a social evening recently. A film on cancer was shown. Donations have been made to the Salvation Army, Mental Health and Cancer Society.

* * *

Big Stone FWUA #1114 realized \$30.74 from their tea and bazaar. A farewell tea is planned for one of the members who is leaving the district.

* * *

Bon Accord FWUA #612 has set up a committee to study Price Spreads. \$50.00 was donated to the community centre. They realized \$162.00 from a play and dance held recently.

* * *

Miss E. Craig, district home economist gave an interesting talk and showed slides on "Flower Arrangements in the Home" at the May meeting of Heath FWUA. They are sponsoring a girl to Farm Young People's Week.

Camrose FWUA #801 at the recent meeting decided that all members would attend the Women's Conference at Daysland, the local paying car expenses.

THE SOCIAL CHANGE

Many powerful factors turned our fathers' quiet world of the 1890's into the dynamic America of the 1940's, but one provided the chief impetus for all others. This was the astonishing speed and efficiency with which the engineers perfected machine technology, and the business and financial men of six industrial countries built the modern corporation and organized a world-wide system of efficient enterprise. Although most of the primary factors necessary for industrial capitalism had been known and practiced for several centuries, three ideas were put to efficient work after 1800 A.D.; indeed, the spectacular phase of the development had come after 1860:

- Power-driven machine technology
- The modern vertical and integrated corporation
- The mass application of the idea of freedom as "absence of restraint"

1940 is a period that begins with the Total War and the time of the greatest learning.

The progress made by man between 1840 to 1940 is equal to the progress made between 1940 to 1958.

To date this year Canada has exported over 253,000 cases of eggs as compared with 12,000 last year. The bulk of the shipments have gone to Venezuela.

MERIT PAY FOR TEACHERS

Mrs. W. C. Taylor

As the F.U.A., in submissions to the Alberta Legislature in 1954 and the Blackstock Commission in 1957, have recommended Merit Pay for Alberta teachers rather than salaries being based on qualifications and experience only — members will be interested to hear that teachers in Cranbrook, B.C., are to be paid under a merit-point salary system.

The scheme sets a basic salary scale for district teachers lower than that paid in adjoining school districts but allows for additional remuneration based on individual performance, without reference to set scale increase, or experience.

Thus the teacher's salary will be raised if the teacher is doing a particularly good job. Teachers' performance will be evaluated by school principals, the district inspector and the school board. Good teachers will be rewarded — poor ones weeded out.

It is an experiment which F.U.A. members should watch with much interest.

U.G.G. OFFERS FARM SCHOOL BURSARIES

Two bursaries will be provided by United Grain Growers Ltd. this year to assist young Alberta farm people to attend Schools of Agriculture and Home Economics. One award will be for entrance to the school at Olds, and the other for entrance at Vermilion.

The bursaries will be available to any young person living on a farm, who is 17 years of age or older, and must be used for the school term which will commence next October. A committee appointed by the Provincial Department of Agriculture will be established to evaluate the candidates and to recommend to United Grain Growers Ltd. to whom the bursaries should be awarded. In recommending the awards the committee will consider the following factors: academic achievement, interest in junior and community activities, leadership ability and need for assistance. Primarily the bursaries are intended to help those who could not otherwise attend a School of Agriculture, but through their participation in community activities have proven themselves worthy of assistance.

Application forms are available through the office of District Agriculturists, District Home Economists, and Fieldmen of the U.G.G., or may be obtained upon writing to the offices of United Grain Growers Ltd. at Calgary. Applications will be considered until August 15th.

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres, 100 river-bottom which is cultivated, 8-room house, Calgary Power, School Bus at door. Price \$10,000.00. Soft water. Owner retiring. Apply Box 1, Peers.

Farmers' Union of Alberta

9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta — Phone 40375

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 A. B. Wood, Dewberry.
 Ed. Nelson, Brightview.
 Secretary — Mrs. Pansy Molen.
 F.W.U.A. President — Mrs. C. T. Armstrong,
 2113 - 29th Ave., S.W., Calgary.

F.W.U.A. EXECUTIVE:

President — Mrs. C. T. Armstrong,
 2113 - 29th Ave., S.W., Calgary.
 1st Vice-Pres.—Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, Red Deer
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WAR VETERANS' SECTION: Chairman—C. J. Versluys, Champion; Secretary—H. G. Hughes, Enchant

April 1958 Membership Record

DISTRICT	April Men	To Date Men	April Women	To Date Women	April Assoc.	To Date Assoc.	April Jrs.	To Date Jrs.	To Date Total
Dist. 1	71	1235	23	384	---	1	4	227	1847
Dist. 2	36	1029	10	271	---	1	10	190	1491
Dist. 3	7	1515	2	367	---	---	5	250	2132
Dist. 4	49	1901	3	463	---	---	7	413	2777
Dist. 5	17	1278	8	517	---	5	5	334	2134
Dist. 6	24	2601	12	943	3	11	2	424	3979
Dist. 7	76	2469	23	738	---	4	14	374	3585
Dist. 8	6	1832	---	464	---	---	1	269	2565
Dist. 9	21	2049	1	584	---	3	2	293	2929
Dist. 10	226	2397	44	575	---	10	22	217	3199
Dist. 11	10	1203	9	421	1	11	1	145	1780
Dist. 12	37	1623	10	616	---	9	2	246	2494
Dist. 13	3	733	4	281	---	3	---	127	1144
Dist. 14	92	1603	13	357	---	2	3	181	2143
TOTAL	675	23468	162	6981	4	60	78	3690	34199

The Price Index numbers of commodities used by farmers is slightly down. Factors which pulled it down are: farm wage rates, seed, feed, binder twine and fertilizer. Factors which have gone up are: equipment and materials, taxes and interest, farm family living, farm

machinery, gas and oil and hardware. May we say that this index is most obsolete of all indexes we have examined. Imagine! The hardware section includes harness, horse-shoes, curry combs and the like. The farm machinery includes binder, shoe drill, disc harrow and a plow. Honestly, somebody should blush.



Our Readers Talk It Over - CURRENT EVENTS

REPORT FROM BRITAIN

The Editor

Sir:

It was with pleasure I received your letter asking for an article for "The Organized Farmer", little realizing the task that it might be.

I am happy to say that very soon after our arrival in London we had a letter from Mr. Mason, general secretary of the National Farmers' Union (NFU), welcoming us to this country and inviting us up to Agriculture House for a talk and dinner with him. Necessary arrangements were made and a most enjoyable three hours were spent at Agriculture House, a spacious building built but two years, modern in every detail — the new home of NFU.

Though but 5% of the England-Wales population are engaged in agriculture, the new home of NFU is tangible evidence of a very well organized farm group. Ninety-eight percent of the farmers are members; their membership dues average \$11.00 and are calculated upon a certain minimum which scales upwards, depending upon the size of farm.

The N.F.U. appears to have an excellent farm insurance scheme which takes care of virtually all farm insurance needs at rates low enough that they are practically without competition.

This in turn seems to solve their membership problem, for though membership renewal is much like our system, i.e. — voluntary or by canvassing, it is easily taken care of by local secretaries whose job it is to make dual renewals, membership and insurance at the beginning of each year. Few people will let insurance lapse, hence membership becomes largely a voluntary practise. I hope that our car and truck insurance can do the same in Alberta.

Probably the next big reason that farmers here are so overwhelmingly supporting their N.F.U. is because of the support NFU gives farmers as individuals. Local and sub-districts (country) officers are called in to arbitrate and assist in solving all kinds of farm problems which may range from pest control assistance to what a farmer may borrow for farm improvements under the government loan scheme. Farmers make no hesitation in asking for help if they feel unjustly treated, whether on trivial matter or otherwise. Needless to say N.F.U. officers retain the high respect due them and the NFU by dealing with farmers problems seriously and fairly.

I had the pleasure of attending an arbitration between farmer and government officials over a grant regarding a new milking parlor, which the farmer wished to construct. The government scheme calls for an approved plan on which they pay $\frac{1}{3}$ of the cost. In this instance the government officials wouldn't approve the plan, on grounds that it was too elaborate considering the size

of farm. The NFU officers, after careful analysis of the situation, worked out a compromise which was satisfactory to all concerned. It was indeed a pleasure to see the pros and cons so carefully weighed and settlement reached.

At first the casual observer is apt to think that the British farmer is living in a garden of Eden. However, after a month on English farms, mostly in Bedfordshire, my sympathy was with them. Heavy soil that must be tile drained to be farmed, and then requires fertilizer in amounts of 300 lbs. per acre and upward, is costly indeed to crop. Truly there are areas where farming is not so difficult, but Britain must produce as much of her food at home as possible to conserve vital dollars, therefore subsidies are justified. This brings us face to face with what we've been told before, that to export to Britain we must import from her.

In this respect Denmark is faring very well, having need for a large amount of fine English motors which in turn are paid for with Danish bacon so to speak.

At a joint meeting concerning bacon production from farmer to consumer, attended by well over 100 people, I was very much amused by statements that we Canadians so often have heard, "We must get our bacon up to Danish standards", "We must produce the kind of bacon desired by the English housewife."

Of course this hadn't gone on too long until an irate housewife rose to the occasion and stated, in effect, the British housewife was being made a fool of and didn't know what she did want. She tried to buy English bacon in her shop and could only get Danish. This experience is quite common in England. Incidentally, the Danish Government makes certain that only her best bacon is exported. No wonder its quality seems to set the world-wide standard. This, of course, is something Canadians will have to think of. In this regard I'm pleased to say I've eaten some very nice Canadian cheese here. It is selling at nearly double the price of English cheese, New Zealand cheese is priced about mid-way between the two.

I would like to give you some figures on total bacon in U.K. per week October to December 1957:

Imports from Denmark	4,322 tons
Imports from Poland	884 tons
Imports from Netherlands	712 tons
Imports from Others	672 tons

Total import	6,593 tons
Home production	4,307 tons
Gross total	10,900 tons
Total consumed	10,816 tons

Surplus of 84 tons

Oddly enough Canadian bacon wasn't mentioned during the entire meeting.

The imports, of course, are causing considerable concern amongst British hog producers, since imported bacon is selling cheaper in British shops than the home produced bacon. In turn this has justified, in the eyes of the Ministry of Food, a reduction in the subsidy paid on hogs at the Current Price Review just completed.

Subsidies paid to farmers in Britain amount to a fantastic total and are available on a wide range of assistance, from approved farm building, concreting yards or drives, drainage and pigeon or rabbit control, and on to payments for milk, wheat, pork, the rearing of sidehill calves, and countless others too numerous to mention.

Incidentally, the total cut of farm subsidies at the last Price Review will amount to nine million (@ 1£ = \$2.83 it will be \$53,770,000). Were it not for the N.F.U. the reduction might have been much greater.

British farmers will still get £300 million in subsidies. The subsidies are applied in such a way that the British farmer can calculate quite accurately the price he will be paid for any given product for the year, or until the next price Review comes into effect. The recent price review cut has been hard on some farmers, particularly those with smaller farms, nevertheless the overall farm picture in Britain is quite bright.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of N.F.U. in Britain. Considering that their struggle in the early years of the organization was painfully slow and that it is only since the middle thirties it has really gained momentum to its present force, I feel quite hopeful of our efforts in the Farmers' Union of Alberta. We must support our FUA and very shortly it will support us as N.F.U. is doing here.

Would just like, in closing, to say a special hellow to Albury F.U.A. and farmers everywhere.

Sincerely,
Stewart Van Petten
(Winner of Nuffield Scholarship)
London, England

The Editor
The Organized Farmer
Sir:

I respect the idealism of Mr. Ed. Nelson as expressed on page 12 of the March Organized Farmer. Nevertheless, while taking these excursions into the empyrean blue it is still necessary to keep our feet on the earth of practicality.

Farm surpluses are the result of political action more than any other single factor. Production is subsidized by political decision. Access to potential markets is barred by political decision. It follows that only by political action can remedies on an effective scale be found. The F.U.A. is getting into the position of the man who wished to be cured of alcoholism. He signed the pledge. He joined the Church. He moved to another town. He did everything except stop drinking alcohol.

Mr. McIvor told our last Annual Convention that access to the China market would dispose of our wheat surplus. What is more practical and effective than to follow up that lead? Or are we content to allow foreigners to tell us what we may do.

We have the Colombo Plan which is already doing on a notable scale what Mr. Nelson proposes to do on a microscopic scale, the provision of grain surpluses to aid in industrial development of under-developed countries. Would it not be more practical to extend and promote the Colombo Plan to new fields rather than seek duplication? Further, why not extend the Plan on a basis of human need rather than confining it to only Commonwealth Countries? What more practical than that?

While the Union may not indulge in partisan politics it should make it plain to the powers that be what political action is required to give agriculture its proper rewards in civilization designed to satisfy human need.

Leslie

All the eggs into one basket, eh?

DEL'S ROUNDUP

ARE WE SELLING OURSELVES SHORT?

In asking this question I know that farmers are good salesmen, who drive a hard bargain in all of their dealings, as many machine agents, livestock dealers and town merchants will agree.

But are we, as farmers, selling ourselves short by not studying or being aware of the economic changes that are becoming more important to the welfare of the family farm? As Rockefeller Senior once said, "Next to doing the right thing in the world is to let people know you are doing the right thing."

Farm Union Local Meetings are the ideal place for such a program to be carried out. The membership of the F.U.A. has a challenge before them, the preservation of a way of life, The Family Farm. To meet this challenge we must begin to look at some of the issues before us today, i.e., Economic unit-Mechanization—efficient and proper animal and plant husbandry—soil conservation programmes. In short, efficiency and specialization.

Personnel from many sources are always available and willing to attend and speak to groups (large groups) of interested farmers, i.e., Experimental Farms, Co-op Field Men, Dept. of Agriculture and Block Men for Machine Companies, and of course the officials of your own organization are always glad to be of any assistance they might be.

We as members of the F.U.A. must keep our program and basic philosophy under constant scrutiny, relating our activities to the general welfare of the country. We must be continually selling our policies, our objects to the public, and keeping them informed of what we are doing and why. The public includes our members, farmers who are non-members, business men of your town, other organizations and governments of the country.

AN ACTIVE F.U.A. LOCAL

Chip Lake F.U.A. local held their monthly meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Zatorski, April 26th, with twenty-two local members and two visitors from Carrot Creek local in attendance.

Mr. Paul Zatorski as chairman, and Katherine Zatorski, secretary, handling the meeting in a business-like manner. Two resolutions were passed and are to be forwarded to the Sub-Dist. Convention. Four committees were appointed for the following month. All members are appointed to different committees in turn.

A lot of interest was apparent in the questionnaires sent out from headquarters re price spread and marketing, etc.

Plans were discussed for a Farmers' Day Picnic.

Mr. Steve Chalak donated a pig, which is to be raffled off to raise funds to send a representative to the Provincial Convention.

After the close of the meeting a social evening was spent with the ladies serving lunch.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF F.W.U.A. DISTRICT No. 8

The annual conference of FWUA, District 8, was held in Daysland on April 9th with about 35 members registering.

The meeting was opened by the singing of O Canada, with Mrs. Keast in the chair. Rev. Brundage of Daysland gave invocation, praising the women of the organization for their faithful work.

Reports of the locals given by their secretaries were interesting and proved that the locals are all active.

Mrs. Finlay, FWUA 2nd vice-president, was guest speaker and gave a very informative talk on assistance available to cancer patients, the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatic Society, and other information.

Mr. Van Veldhuizen was the next speaker. He showed his film "Never Surrender" and spoke briefly on the help given to arthritis and rheumatism sufferers.

Resolutions were dealt with next. Then Mrs. M. Gray of Viking showed her display of handicraft and described the methods of making many articles. She was given a hearty vote of thanks by the members who appreciated all she showed them.

The farm ladies at Daysland served a tasty luncheon at noon and coffee and lunch at 4 p.m.

Plans were made for the 1959 Conference, and then the meeting adjourned for another year.

SUB-DIST. 1 of F.U.A. DISTRICT 10 CONVENTION

This convention was held on April 14th at Strathmore. Mr. H. Sanden, Pres. of Strathmore F.U.A. acted as chairman for the day. After opening he outlined briefly the activities of their local and his work on the executive in the absence of Mr. L. Hilton this past winter.

Mr. Otto Hoelscher, a mixed farmer, was first speaker — reporting on Co-operatives and contract farming. He reported 600,000 cases of eggs (40% graded B) were shipped through the Alberta Co-ops last year; also 5000 broilers shipped to Edmonton weekly. He answered questions on egg-grading.

Mrs. A. M. Barker, FWUA dist. 10 Director, spoke of the need of giving our support to the farm unions and said, in her opinion, the officials were in no way at fault for the poor membership.

Mr. Hilton, F.U.A. Director for Dist. 10, also had something to say about membership and offered some suggestions, such as collecting through municipalities. He said it cost money to organize and membership is most important to all locals. Mr. Hilton said we should continue to press for long time credits on land purchases, and a revision of the Farm Credit Act to make it more realistic.

Mr. Geo. Winklaar, manager of A.L.C., gave a talk on beef and hog marketing through the co-ops, and competitive buying.

Mrs. Braithwaite spoke of the Alberta Indian, saying the Indians were doing a lot of thinking about their problems and needed encouragement. She spoke of her visit to the Hobbema Reserve and their 4-H sewing club. She said the government is now beginning to see our farm problems.

Mr. Ed Kober, sub-dist. 5 director, was last speaker and suggested ways and means for organization and improvement to locals as follows — Plan meetings in advance and use FUA Policy as their platform; Plan panel discussions on public relations and communications to make interesting meetings. He said leaders must have integrity, personality, tolerance, should be co-operative, generous and informed.

DISTRICT 12 F.W.U.A. CONFERENCE HELD IN VULCAN, APRIL 18th, 1958

Two carloads of women motored from Pincher Creek and two from East Longview to attend the conference. Over 55 ladies registered for the entire day, while from 65 to 70 were present during the afternoon. Noon meal was served by the Eastway Social Club. Each local brought shortbread or cookies for tea, while Berrywater ladies convened the serving.

Interesting reports from locals were given during the morning. These were climaxed by an excellent report on Mental Health by the Alt. FWUA director Mrs. Archie Hogg. Mrs. R. F. Williams gave an inspiring talk in "Morning thoughts".

After dinner speakers were Dr. Tompkins of Vulcan and Mr. Doug Galbraith, Alt. F.U.A. Director. Dr. Tompkins spoke on General Health — stressing the need for a good outlook on life, with a real concern for our fellow

man. Mr. Galbraith stressed the need for a strong farm organization, with each member feeling a responsibility towards the work.

Mr. A. Aldridge, supervisor of Child Guidance, from the Dept. of Education, Edmonton, spoke in the afternoon — urging the need for children securing as much education as possible before embarking into the world. Parents were urged to take an active interest in school courses, to find out which ones their children were best suited to take. Many scholarships and bursaries are offered to students but more publicizing of this needs to be done by the principals and school authorities.

Mrs. Braithwaite, Provincial F.W.U.A. 1st vice-president, Red Deer, said the work and guidance with the Indian people is still very necessary. She spoke on the efficient way in which the resolutions are dealt with at the A.F.A. Convention, and also touched on the great progress which has been made in C.F.A. by having delegate representation at their conference.

Mrs. G. Randall of High River headed the resolutions committee. A resolution requesting that the 3 semester system be continued at the Composite School at Red Deer was passed.

A resolution was sent to Mr. Fleming protesting the discrimination against Farm Women in regard to Succession duties.

The women voted to hold their conference next year at Claresholm.

Scotland was the theme carried throughout the day, but time was also taken out to sing "Hymn of All Nations". A sale table at the close of the afternoon added to the sociability of a worthwhile day.

EDUCATION IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

by Laura Gibeau

Yes! people in all groups of society are taking a good look at Education. An indication of this was the Canadian Conference on Education held at Ottawa some time ago. What can we, as farm women and homemakers, do? This is worth thinking about! The F.W.U.A. and F.U.A. have always taken a keen interest in Education. Women, it is our duty and responsibility to belong to our great farm organization. This is the key to furthering our own Education. We are fortunate to have a representative on the Education Curriculum, always keeping in mind ways and means to improve and enrich the lives of our rural boys and girls. We need the concentrated efforts of all to solve many educational ills.

The Farmers' Union has an Educational Policy, passed at the F.W.U.A. convention and endorsed by the F.U.A. Board. This policy is being sent out to all locals. I hope that all members will take the time and effort to study it. The Education Committee will be looking forward to comments and constructive ideas

from you. There is a lot of food for thought in the policy.

Education! Where does it begin? Who's responsibility it it? What can we do as farm women and homemakers? Have we considered, as rural people, the importance of keeping informed on Education?. After asking ourselves these questions and taking a good look at our elementary and secondary and high schools, agricultural schools, our teachers, let's take a good look at ourselves and our homes. Do we give our children all the encouragement and guidance they need? In this mechanical age, and with all the distractions, they need our help more than ever before. We must always keep reminding them to aim high. They should visualize five to ten years ahead. We should make them realize that they need the education. Many lack interest due to failure to understand the importance of their education to themselves and their country.

Women — keep informed, through our farm organization, on education, health, social welfare, laws relating to women and succession duties. By doing this you will be helping yourself and our rural youth. By being a member you are making a tremendous contribution to the cultural fabric of our nation. Education is everybody's business.

Our Teachers' Association and School Trustees' Association also have major responsibilities. I must say that they are giving serious thought to education.

In conclusion, I would like to think that every member of the Farmers' Union of Alberta will be able to say that they did contribute something to improve our education system. Let's remember that it is our duty to co-operate in every way possible to provide basic training for our rural boys and girls. Let us set an example for them at all times. The world is in need today of sound and stable leadership.

THE HORNED CATTLE PURCHASES ACT

From April 1, 1956 to March 31, 1957, the Alberta Government took in as fees for cattle marketed with horns \$199,153.88. About 10 per cent of cattle marketed had horns. The assets of this trust account are \$570,022.55, of which \$493,228.50 is in cash.

Expenditures during the year on livestock policies were as follows: Cattle improvement \$43,371.13; Junior clubs \$546.78; Sheep improvement \$44.68. Other expenses were about \$87,000.00. Some of this expenditure was on the veterinary laboratory.

Deduction is \$2.00 per head.

Junior F.U.A. Queen



Ethel Jasman, Junior F.U.A. Queen

We are very pleased to announce that Miss Ethel Jasman of Three Hills, District 10 contestant in the Junior F.U.A. Queen Contest, is our "Junior F.U.A. Queen". This young lady is an active member of the church, singing in the choir and is a Sunday School teacher. Ethel also sings western and semi classical songs as well as plays the banjo and guitar. At the present time she is a teller in the Treasury Branch.

Miss Irene Jones of Donalda, District 8, was in second place and Miss Marilyn Andrews of Bremner, District 6, was in third place. These two young ladies will also attend Farm Young People's Week.

We would like to thank all the girls entered and the locals that supported them in the contest. It is only through your co-operation that the contest was successful and with the profit the Juniors will be able to carry on their projects. Thanks once again everyone.

FARM SAFETY

Now is the time to look for fire hazards and correct any condition that you might find. Here are a few important things to look for:

- Are lightning rod systems grounded properly and in good condition?
- Are wire fences attached to buildings, properly grounded at fence post nearest building?
- Have you removed all extension cords from hooks, nails stretched through doors?
- Are your employees and members of your family able to use your fire extinguishers?
- Do you have ladders long enough to reach the roof—for rescuing members of your family from your home in case of fire?

These are just a few questions that should be answered with a "YES"; "NO" answers indicate potential danger spots which need attention and correction.

Chicks hatched in registered hatcheries for egg production is down about 20% for all Canada. The greatest drop is in Quebec and Ontario. It looks like the price of eggs will go up. Chicks hatched for broiler production is up 51%. Production for Alberta has more than doubled. Turkey poults produced in registered hatcheries is up 20.5%.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Due to changed import regulations appliances such as freezers, refrigerators, etc., will not be sold in Alberta under the Co-op Label.

Interprovincial Co-operatives has arranged to supply the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale with the same appliances which carried the name Co-op label, but the label will be VISCOUNT.

The other features of the appliances under the VISCOUNT label will be identical to those which have been marketed under the Co-op Label. The working parts will carry the same guarantee.

For appliances where Co-op high quality is required — Look for the brand name VISCOUNT.

**Alberta Co-operative
Wholesale Association**

EDMONTON

CALGARY

TAX TOPICS No. 4

THE CORPORATE FARM

by J. S. Herschel, Director
Farmers' Union Accounting Service

Several inquiries have been received with regard to Family Corporations (Limited Companies) operating farms; undoubtedly many farmers are shareholders in corporations, other than Farming Corporations, and would possibly incorporate their farming operations as any other company doing business if they were aware of some of the advantages and if it would be to their benefit.

At the outset, before incorporation is contemplated, it would be wise for the farm family to consult their solicitor and accountant for the necessary legal accounting procedures necessary in forming a limited company.

Some of the most important characteristics of a limited company are:

1. Limited Liability.
2. Continued Existence.
3. Transferrable Shares.
4. Centralized Control.
5. Taxation.

Space does not permit us to explain fully the advantages or disadvantages (as the case may be) of a corporation, but the following information may be of some assistance to those farmers who are planning their estates and among other factors, wish their farming operations to pass to their heirs with a minimum amount of disruption of activity.

1. Limited Liability:

A shareholder of a limited company is only liable to the company for the unpaid balance owing on the shares subscribed for; and, if the shares are fully paid, there is no further liability. Therefore in the event the company becomes bankrupt, the creditors can only look for settlement of their claims to the assets of the company, which is a separate legal entity, and not to the shareholders.

Normally, a farm owned and operated by a family where all the members are partners and are actively engaged; and, if there is sufficient capital available, the question of limited liability is relatively unimportant.

2. Continued Existence:

When a self owner or proprietor dies, financial statements must be prepared as at the date of death. The income for the period, that is from the end of the previous financial statement to the day of death, is taxable to him or his estate; and, by the same token, when a business partnership is terminated by reason of death or dissolution on a financial statement

must also be prepared to arrive at the income and capital interest of the partner to the day of death, dissolution or withdrawal, depending upon the provisions of the partnership agreement.

However, when a shareholder of an incorporated company dies, there is no disruption of the business unless he is sole owner, in complete charge of the business. It is usually found that an executor in this case usually prefers to administer the carrying on of a business even though it may necessitate the hiring of new management, or other like facilities, such as leasing or renting to insure income. In this case an incorporated company has a definite advantage insofar as the continuity of business operations are concerned; because theoretically, a corporation may live forever.

3. Transferrable Shares:

The shares of a corporation are treated as personal property and may be sold at any time without affecting the corporate existence. Investments in some corporations are usually small enough that the ordinary investor may purchase at least one share, and it is not uncommon to have a share value of \$1.00 in smaller corporations.

Centralized Control:

In a corporation (limited company), the management is in the hands of the board of directors, selected by the stockholders; and employees under the board's direction. A smaller corporation usually has a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. The president usually acts as the general manager and, if he is absent, the vice-president takes over and assumes the duties of the president. The secretary is normally responsible for the financial affairs of the company.

Taxation:

When a sole survivor or partner in a business dies, the inventory of his estate for succession duty purposes will include his share in the assets of the business at the date of his death. This is not necessarily the same as the balance in his capital account in the financial statement prepared at that date, because succession duty officials usually insist on a revaluation of some of the assets, particularly with real estate. The item included in inventory of the estate of a principal shareholder in a limited company is the value of the shares as held by him at the date of death. However, in a smaller corporation, the shares would not usually be listed or traded, and so their valuation would be set on some other basis. Such valuation is not necessarily equal to book value because the earning value of the company may result in

either higher or lower valuation, and the importance of the deceased shareholder's contribution to the business would also be an important factor.

With regard to taxation, one has only to look at the tax rates as set out by the Department of National Revenue. In the case of a person with a large income there may be an advantage for a limited company as the rates for a corporation at the present time are 20% on the first \$20,000 profit and 47% on any profit in excess of \$20,000.00. A comparison of the tax payable under the corporate structure and on the individual level is all that is necessary to compare the benefit derived, (if any), under a corporate set-up. It must be noted that each individual case may vary; and, therefore, what may normally apply in one case would not necessarily prevail in another. However, if any of the members desire any further information with regard to the topics discussed here, we would recommend that they consult their solicitor and accountant, or they could write to us direct.

Your inquiries are welcome and we will be happy to assist in any way possible.

Pump Into Arteries

Canadian Government officially pumped over two hundred million dollars into the arteries of the Canadian economy. By the time the Parliament is over it is expected that another thousand million dollars will be injected. Thus it looks that Federal Government will spend over six billion dollars during the present fiscal year.

Defence, social welfare and public works figure largely in the main estimates. Social welfare received the biggest boost. Defence will take only 27 per cent of total expenditures compared with 33 per cent last year.

The debate on the speech from the throne indicates that Canada will try to expand the foreign trade. This note should ring some hope for the Canadian farmer. Grain trade, while ahead of last year needs further expansion.

Receipts of cattle at the yards and plants have increased about 16.8% for this year as compared with same period in 1957. Slaughter of calves is down about 4% in Western Canada. This means that intended breeding stock is up by that figure. Delivery of hogs is up about 5.6%. Sheep are down 13.1%.

* * *

Export of cattle to U.S. is up 13600 per cent as compared with same period last year. (From January - to March 31.)

FARMERS' DAY

June 13th is Farmers' Day. A lot of people spent a lot of time getting the Government to recognize it as such, let us, as farmers, observe it.

Has your local made its plans? Are they finalized? Are you going? If not, get some neighbors around you, and plan to attend one that is not too far off. There is bound to be lots of them. At this time most of the crop will be in the ground, I know that if this work still isn't done, the work keeps right on going. However we all have to get out and meet with our neighbors, talk things over and get out with our family once in a while on a good old fashioned picnic.

What better place is there to find out that your neighbor down the road had the same difficulties in getting that east 40 in, or Bill, up the road, had a break down too and he lost a day in waiting for repairs. Watching the kids knock a home-run or win a race is all great relaxation which many of us still fail to appreciate enough.

Let us, this year, make sure that this Farmers' Day of 1958 will be one of the best ever had by the farmers of Alberta. If you haven't made your plans, get out and make them. Call up the neighbors, get your local together and plan a bang-up Farmers' Day picnic or dance. Then let's publicize it, let's tell the people that the farmers are observing their Farmers' Day holiday and observing it as it was intended by those who worked so hard to have it established.

PLATT FAMILY IN CAR ACCIDENT

Mr. A. W. Platt, Mrs. Platt and Margaret suffered from bruises and shock when their car careened in to a 20 foot ditch west of Ranfurly on Sunday, May 25th.

Preliminary reports indicate no serious injuries to the passengers. The first hand report at central office was that the car was a complete loss.

They are being attended at the Vegreville Hospital.

* * *

The New Boss

A motorist drove up again to the neighborhood station and noticed a large sign on the door, with the announcement, "Under New Management."

"What's the idea?" he asked the attendant, seeing the owner inside.

"Isn't that Jerry in there?"

"Oh, sure," was the answer. "He got married yesterday."

U.K. Annual Price Review

The White Paper containing the results of the 1958 Annual Review of Agricultural Prices in the United Kingdom was recently released. The main features of the Review are similar to those indicated in the 1957 Annual Review. In its price determinations the government has aimed at a higher production of beef, lamb and feed grains. However, production of milk, eggs, pigmeat and wheat will get less support in 1958-59 (\$52.1 million lower than in 1957-58).

Average Guaranteed Prices

Change (from 1957 to 1958)		1958 crop price
Crops		
Wheat	(4c bu.)	\$2.06 bu.)
Barley	No change	1.70 bu.
Oats	No change	1.14 bu.
Rye	No change	1.51 bu.
Potatoes	No change	1.40 100 lb.
Sugar Beets	No change	16.22 short ton
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS		
	CHANGE (from 1957-58 to 1958-59)	1958-59 Price
Fat cattle:		
Per live cwt.	Increase of 12.2c	\$19.20
Fat sheep and Lambs:		
Per lb.	No change	45.1c
Fat pigs:		
Per 100 lbs.	Reduction of \$1.37	30.65
Hen eggs:		
Per doz.	Reduction of 2.0c	55.9c
Fleece wool:		
Per lb.	No change	64.2c
Milk:		
Per 100 lbs.	Reduction of 11c	\$4.30

This guaranteed price for pigs is related to a feed price of \$32.11 per 100 lb. and is equivalent to \$34.19 per 100 lb. to the 1957-58 feed price.
—Spot News from Abroad.

Sincerity and Friendliness

Sincerity is the very foundation-stone of true friendliness; it is a human trait that is hard to counterfeit, as the sincere, friendly impulses come from the soul of man and not from the calculating mind. Think kind and friendly thoughts; bring them into use in your daily life — strengthen your faith in men — and bear in mind that:

"He has not served who gathers only gold
Nor has he served whose life is told
By selfish battles he has won,
Or deeds of skill that he has done;
But he has served who, now and then,
Has helped along his fellowmen."

—Camrose Canadian

International Wheat Surplus Utilization Conference

South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota, July 20 - Aug. 9, 1958

Objectives of the Conference

1. To provide an opportunity whereby (a) Farm leaders in the wheat surplus areas of the United States and Canada may develop a better and mutual understanding of the nature and significance of the existing wheat surplus problem and current programs related thereto, including a realistic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of existing measures for dealing with the problem, and (b) their respective governments may derive the benefits of an associated expression of the point of view of these leaders regarding related issues.

2. To consider how and under what conditions wheat surpluses may be utilized more effectively and economically in contributing to the economic development programs of other countries and for raising consumption levels in areas of short supply.

3. To formulate more detailed plans and working arrangements for successive stages of the project such as: additional research and analytical work needed both in the less-developed countries and in North America; preliminary consideration of some possible pilot project involving use of surplus wheat in connection with specific development schemes; and possible training activities in the fields of food technology and management; economic development, etc.

Be Prepared — Be Ready. Face your problems, and even your wrongs, with reason and not with rage. See that the mere indulgences of sense get no hold upon you. Resolve that the powers of the world shall neither intimidate nor bribe you. Be ready, as every common soldier is ready, to use or to give up your life for something that is more precious than life; and you will, in all likelihood, play your part in one of the greatest movements of human history.

—Gilbert Murray.

* * *

SPRING

You may talk of the signs of the weather—
Of the coming days you may sing;
But sitting down on the point of a pin
Is the sign of an early spring!

* * *

The sneakiest thing about women drivers is the way they turn out to be men when you finally manage to catch up to them.

FARMERS!

**NOW YOU CAN INSURE YOUR CAR
AND TRUCK TO PARTICIPATE**

F.U.A. AUTO INSURANCE POOL

**JOIN WITH THE THOUSANDS OF
OTHER ALBERTA FARMERS
TO GET YOUR INSURANCE**

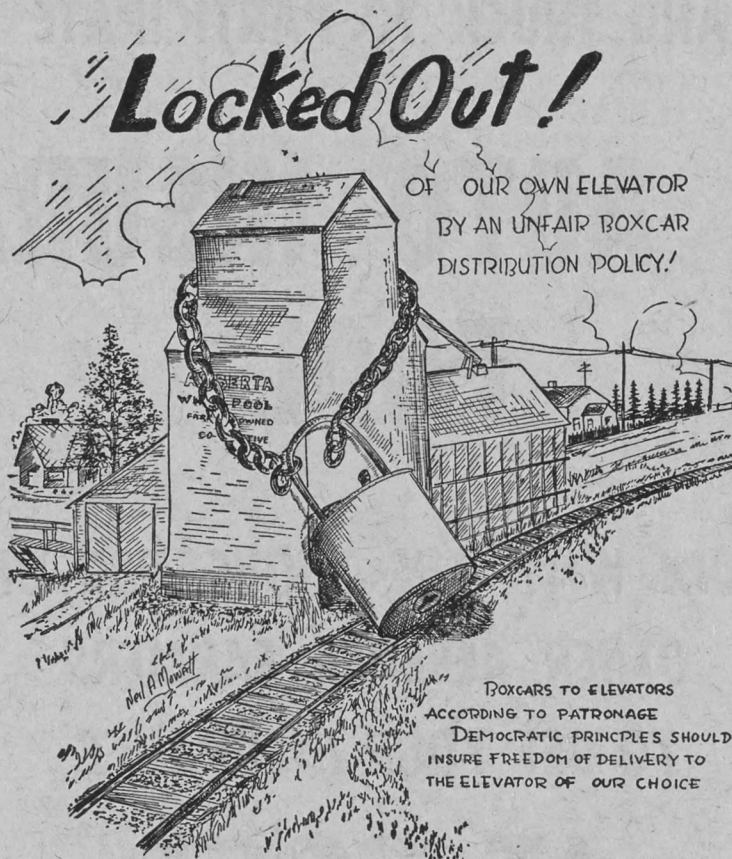
AT COST

**SEE YOUR LOCAL AGENT
of
CO-OPERATIVE FIRE & CASUALTY
COMPANY**

For agent nearest you see page 18

FARMERS!

Be prepared to lodge your protests on boxcar allocation with the Bracken Commission.



Farmers should have the right to deliver their grain to any elevator they choose.

This can only be done when boxcars are divided between elevators in proportion to the grain that farmers wish to deliver to each.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL